

*Archaioplu*  
*Archaioplu*.

OR  
THE RICHES OF  
Elder ages.

Proouing by manie good and learned  
Authours, that the auncient Emperors & Kings,  
were more rich and magnificent, then such  
as liue in these daies.  
(\*\*\*)

Heere to is annexed, the honours of the braue  
Romaine Souldiours; With the seauen Won-  
ders of the Worlde.

Written in French by Guil. Thelin, Lord of  
Gutmont and Morillonuilliers: and truly  
translated into English.

By Anthony Munday. (..)

*Patere aut Abstine.*

---

AT LONDON,  
Printed by I. C. for Richard Smith,  
and are to be sold at his shop, at the  
West doore of Paules.

1592.

1 Willi: Parrish — 5 8s  
 2 John Thraswell — 5 8s  
 3 John Turner — 3 8s  
 4 John Compton — 5 8s  
 5 John Herriford — 5 8s  
 6 John Sandell — 5 8s  
 7 Robert Hickes — 4 8s  
 8 Robert Oukam — 5 8s  
 9 Robert Howitt — 12 8s

William Gray to day  
 William Ashbey to day



To the Right Honourable  
 and vertuous Lord, Gilbert, Lord  
 Talbot, the honourable Earle of Shrewes-  
 burie, Knight of the most noble order of the  
 Garter. &c. The fulnesse of content  
 in all his heroycall  
 desires.



Offer to your Honour, the  
 paines of a Noble French-  
 man, how unskilfully by me  
 turned into English, I leaue  
 to your wonted honourable  
 consideration: who beeing  
 enriched with so many sin-  
 gular perfections, will not frowne on the good en-  
 deuours of an humble well-willer. I haue no  
 meane whereby to excuse my boldnes, but onelie  
 this, a reuerend and unfained affection to your  
 honour, with forward zeale in duetie to doe anie  
 thing you shall commaund me: if this may ex-  
 cuse me, it is as much as I desire, and which  
 heereafter I wil better imploy my selfe to deserue.

Your honours humble  
 affectionate, An: Monday.

One of the Messengers of her  
 Maiesties Chamber.

---

☞ To the courteous  
Reader.

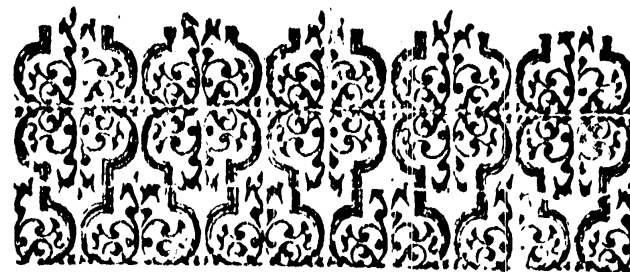
---

**I**F thys harthe and vnpleasant  
translation, (courteous Gen-  
tlemen) may passe wyth your  
wonted kind acceptance: ex-  
pect a worke from the Presse  
very shortly, more aunswerable to your hu-  
mours, namely, the sweet conceited Histo-  
rie of *Orlando Amorofo*. Though farre infe-  
riour to that already extant of *Orlando Fu-  
rioso*, doone by so rare a Scholler of the Mu-  
ses: yet what wants in cunning, good wyll  
shall supply, to compleat *Orlandos* vvhole  
Historie together.

*A. M.*

---

An



A brieve extract of certain  
Histories, wherein is declared, that  
the Emperours and Kings of elder tymes,  
were more rich and magnificent, then such  
as liue at thys day; taken from the Volumes  
of sundry good Authors.

(..)

*The triumph of Salomons Temple, and  
what the making thereof  
valued.*



**E**E reade in  
the first Booke  
of the Chroni-  
cles, the twentie  
two chapter, that  
*Dauid* saide to  
*Salomon*. *My Son,*  
*comfort thy selfe,*  
*plucke vp thy hart*  
*and be strong, dreade not, neither be discoura-*  
*ged. For according to my pouertie haue I pre-*  
*B. pared*

## The riches of

pared for the house of the Lord, such dispende as shall be needfull to make up the same: to wit, an hundred thousand Talents of Golde, and a thousand thousand Talents of Silver, which is one Million, with three thousand Talents of Gold of Ophir, of the best choise.

This sum is infinite and not to be numbered. An hundred thousand Talents of gold, doe value three-score thousand Millions of Crownes. The Million of Talents of silver, valueth sixe hundred Millions of Crownes, according to the estimate of *Budaus* in his Booke of Coynes. Where speaking of the tryumphes of *Cesar*, he saith, that he caused to be brought into the publique Treasurie, three-score and five thousand Talents of silver, which valued nine and thirty Millions of Crownes. He maketh also the like mention, where he speaketh of *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, who tooke *Crasus* and his treasure, amounting to five hundred thousand Talents of silver, which value three hundred Millions of Gold.

It is written in the second Chapter of the third booke of Kings, that in the time of *Salomon*, he had so much silver out of *Iudea*, as there was not any account made thereof.

The shyps belonging to *Salomon* & king *Hiram*, went by three and three yeerely to *Tharsus*,

## Elder ages.

*Tharsus*, whence they brought great quantity of Gold and silver; in so much that (as the Text saith) there was such store of gold and silver in *Ierusalem*, as the King esteemed thereof no otherwise then of stones: the Vessels and all the vtencelles together of the house of *Lybanon*, was of fine Gold.

*Iosephus* in his seauenth booke of Antiquities, witnesseth, that *David* when he deceased left greater riches, then any other King, were he Hebrewe or Gentile, which was hydden within his Sepulchre, as also in the Coffer or Vessell monumentarie, wherein the bones and ashes of the Kinges were wont to be kept, so that his treasure was verie hard to be found.

Likewise in the ninth Booke of the Euangelicall preparation, he sayth, that hee hath read in *Eupolemus* an auncient Historian, that the King of *Tyre* and of *Phoenicia*, with many other beside, were tributaries to King *David*: from whom hee conquered these Treasures by force of Armes, and by the Diuine fore-pointment, the place was shewen him where the Temple shoulde be builded. But because hee had soyled his hands with blood-shed in warre, it was told him that he should not builde the fore-saide Temple. Wherefore he prepared so great a

## The riches of

boundance as he could, of gold, siluer, brasse, stones, Tymber of Cipres and Cedar, and sent it into the Ile which hee called *Urpha*, situate in the Red-sea, which was wonderfully stored with Mines of Gold, and from whence was brought an innumerable quantitie.

*After his deceasse, Salomon wrote Letters to the King of Egypt named Vafres, after this manner. Salomon King of Iudea, to Vafres his friende King of Egypt, perpetuall health. Knowe, that by the grace of God, and from King Dauid my Father, this kingdome is discended unto me: he in his life time gaue mee in charge, that I should builde a Temple to the Creator of heauen and earth: for which cause I haue written to thee, that thou wouldest giue me comfort and assistance in this busines. Therefore I require thee to send me Maisters of Masons, Stone-cutters, Carpenters, and Workmen, who may erect for me the said Temple.*

*These Letters receiued by the King of Egypt, were in this manner answered. I sende thee eyght score thousand men, such as are expert & chiefe in erecting of buildings, euen such as thou hast required of me. Like Letters wrote Salomon, to Saron King of Tyre, receiuing like aunswere, and like number of Maisters in workes and buildings.*

This

## Elder ages.

This History written by *Eupolemus* an Historian Gentile, agreeth in euery part with the holy Scripture, as in the fift Chapter of the thirde booke of the *Kinges*: and there is no other difference, but onely that concerning *Tyre*, where he calleth the king of *Tyre Saron*, the Scripture nameth hym *Hiram*.

*Iosephus* in the eyght Booke of his *Antiquities*, saith, that these two Epistles or Letters of King *Salomon* and King *Hiram*, were in his tyme intirely sound and perfect, both in *Tyre* and in *Iudea*.

*Eupolemus* passeth further, and sayth, that all the gold which was imployed about the Temple, the Colloms and Vessels of Gold, amounted to foure Millions, and sixe hundred thousand Crownes: The siluer for the nayles and other thinges, valued twelue hundred and thirtie two Talents.

After the work-men were contented, & they of Egypt sent home into theyr Countrey, as also the men of *Tyre*, the sum that was gyuen to each one for his paines, was tenne Talents of Gold.

The dispencc of the Temple, according to *Budaus*, amounted to twentie seauen Millions, nine hundred thousand Crownes of the Sunne, and twelue hundred thirtie-two

B 3

Talents

*of King Salomon  
and King Hiram*

## The riches of

Talents of siluer : which come to seauen hundred, thirty seauen thousande Crownes of the Crowne.

Yet is not comprised in this sum, what was giuen to three-score and ten thousande Labourers, of whō mention is made in the 5. chapter of the 1. Booke of the Kings : nor of 3000. & three hundred Maisters, that ruled and ouer-sawe the worke : nor the charges of fraights and carriages : nor how much the brasse and yron cost : nor what rewarde was giuen to eyght score thousande men more, sent him for handy-crafts men by the King of Egypt. Wherefore we may well imagine, that Salomons Temple was a worke of wonder, and the cost thereon bestowed inestimable.

It is writen in the second booke of the Chronicles, the fourth Chapter, That all the Vessels, Basens, Candlesticks, Censers, Lampes, Organes, and other muscull instruments of the Temple, the Altar, the Ports, the Tables, and Hindges were of pure gold.

Wee reade likewise in the first Booke of the Chronicles, the nine and twentieth chapter, that the Princes and Fathers of the linage of Israell, also the Captaines of thousandes and hundreds, offered willingly, and gaue for the seruice of the house of God, fine thousande Talents, and ten thousand peeces of Gold, ten thousand

## Elder ages.

thousand Talents of siluer, eightene thousande Talents of Brasse, and one hundred thousande Talents of yron. And they with whom precious stones were found, gaue them to the Treasure of the house of the Lord.

Salomon caused to be made three hundred Shieldes of fine Golde, that is to say, couered with Gold, framed in fashion of Plates, accounting each Plate worth sixe hundred sicles : which value two thousand and four hundred Crownes of the Sunne.

Three hundred Targets, which are little light Shieldes, of the purest purified Gold, and placed them in the house of Lybanon.

Eupolemus adioynes heereto a thousande Shieldes of Gold.

It is written in the tenth Chapter of the third Booke of the Kings, that Salomon made a great seate royall of Iuorie, and couered it with the best Gold. And the seate had sixe steps, and the top of the seate was round behind, and there were Pommels on either side of the seate. And there stode twelue Lyons on the steppes, sixe on a side : there was neuer like worke seene in any Kingdome.

Salomon sacrificed at one time to God, two and twentie thousand Oxen, and an hundred & twentie thousand Sheepe. His ordinary expence day by day, was thirtie quarters of fine Manchet

Salomon an  
to be made

King 15  
1000

Salomons sacrific  
to ye Lord

## The riches of

chet flower, and three-score quarters of other meale: ten stalled Oxen, and twentie out of the Pastures, an hundred sheepe, besides Hartes, Buckes, Wilde-goates, and Capons.

And Salomon had fortie thousande stalles of Horsses for Chariots, and as many Herds of Horsses, he had likewise twelke thousand Horsemen: according as it is written in the thyrd Booke of the Kings, the fourth Chapter.

## The riches of Darius.



*Q*uintus Curtius, Plutarch, Strabo, and other Historians, haue supposed & written, that Alexander the great, after his conquest of Darius king of Persia, found in the Treasurie of his conquered enemy, twenty-nine thousand talents: which valued an hundred and eight Millions of Crownes of the Crowne.

So choysely and deerely did Darius account of his pleasure in the night, as he lodged in a Chamber betweene two great Hals, hys bedde beeing spred forth very sumptuously, and couered with a Vine of Gold, in manner of an Arbour, enriched with Grapes hanging

## Elder ages.

hanging thereon, which were most curious and costly precious stones. The riches of the very pillow of his bed, was woorth fiftie thousande Talents, which doe amount to thirtie Millions of Crownes.

When Alexander gained the battaile against him in Cilicia, he was then but fye & twenty yeeres old, and sent his Lieutenent Parmenio to the City of Damas, where Darius had with-drawne a gre part of the afore-named Treasure, there he found foure hundred and twenty-nine Ladies his Concubines, well skild in Musique, which hee brought with him into his Hoast for his delight and pastime, with fixe and forty workmen, that wrought vpo flowers, making curious Trammels and Chaplets for Ladyes most odoriferous: two hundred, three-score and seauenteene Cookes: twenty Potters, that made Pots & other necessities of earth, for the daily vse of the Kitchine: nine chiefe Maisters of the Paistrice: three-score & ten fluggerds of one sort, and seauenteene of another, whose labour was to mixte the Aromaticque wines, to blende and temper the sweet delicious licquors, and most artesciall drinkes, thorow bagges and such like fit for the purpose: & forty other work-men, that made sweet odours & sauours, both dry and

C.                      licquid.

*Darius attend*

## The riches of

licquid.

If then the King of *Persia* had so much store of delights in warre, when he was prepared to a fight so full of hazard & danger: what may we imagine he had at other times, and in what aboundance of pleasures he lyued, when he held hys assured quiet in *Babylon*? a Citty exceeding in all superfluities and vices, yet flourishing & abounding plentifully in wondrous wealth.

*Herodotus* in the third booke of hys Historie, deuided the Realme of *Persia* into twenty Gouvernements or Prouinces: the principall was the Kingdom of *Lydia*, wherof the rich *Crasus* was King, that afterwarde was vanquished by *Cyrus*, and brought into captiuitie.

*Plinie*, speaking of the estate of the *Persians* in his tyme, sayth, that the Empire of the *Persians*, which as then was translated to the *Parthians*, contained eyghtene Kingdomes.

*Herodotus* in the Booke before named, sheweth by iourneyes & lodgings, that from *Sardis* beeing in *Lydia*, to *Susa*, which was the chiefe seate and aboad of the Kings, was full three Monthes iourney.

*Quintus Curtius* sayth, that in two Citties of *Persia*, to wit *Susa* & *Persopolis*, *Alexander* found

## Elder ages.

found an hundred, three-score, & ten thousand Talents of siluer, in one heape, which himselfe tearmed a summe innumerable: an hundred thousande Talents, valued three-score Millions of Crownes.

The sayd *Darius* had one of the fayrest women in the world to hys Wife, who was likewise taken with her two daughters: ten thousand Talents he woulde haue giuen for to haue them againe, and one halfe of hys Countrey, which would not be graunted, yet *Alexander* intreated them very honourable, and wythout any reproche.

Hee neuer afterward sawe his wife and daughters, but once: and in short while after, himselfe was traiterously slaine by *Bessus*, who had the principal charge vnder him.

The liberalitie of *Alexander the great*,  
to his men of warre.



*Alexander the great*, after his conquest and returne out of *Asia*, beeing aduertised that hys Souldiours and men of warre were indebted by hys seruice: caused their debts to be payde, and bringing money into the midst of hys Campe, according to the affirmation



## The riches of

mation of each one how much he owed, so much in ready pay was deliuered them: the sum amoured to fixe Millions of Crownes.

He was studious & of great knowledge, hauing euer more vnder the pillowe of hys bed, the poesie of *Homer*.

He wrote a Greeke Epistle to *Aristotle*, which is reported by *Plutarch* in his life, the forme thereof beeing thus. *Alexander* vnto *Aristotle* greeting. Thou hast not done rightlie or well, in putting forth the bookes of the *Acroamaticall* sciences: for wherein shal I excell any other heereafter, if the science wherein I was instructed by thee, be taught and made common to euerie one. As for my selfe, I woulde thou shouldest know, that I make more account, and had rather goe beyond all men in excellencie of learning and knowledge, then in greatnesse of power, or deedes of *Armes*.

He commaunded *Aristotle* to write fiftie bookes of the nature of beastes: gyuing hym for hys paines, as sayth *Athenens* a Greeke Authour, eyght hundred Talents, which value foure hundred and foure-score thousand Crownes. A president howe learning was esteemed in elder tymes, where now, Schollers paines are neither rewarded nor regarded.

Hee sent likewise fiftie Talents to *Xenocrates*,

## Elder ages.

*crates*, which he refused, saying, hee had no neede of so much money to maintaine hys poore estate. Whereat *Alexander* was offended, saying, he was vnciuill to refuse his gift: though hee needed it not himselfe, yet he might take it and bestowe it among hys friendes.

The same *Athenens*, in his fourth booke of the banquet of the Sages, following the aduise of the Persian Histories, sayth, that in what soeuer place *Alexander* was, he would customably sitte at the Table at supper, (after his conquest of *Asia*) and eate among his Friendes in a common Hall, hauing alwaies with him the number of three-score and ten at the least. To maintaine thys custome, he appointed for the ordinary dispenche therof, an hundred Attique Mynaes, which value a thousand Crownes.

But King *David* (saith he) who was conquered by hym, had a custome diuers times, to make publique banquets apparantlie in hys Court, which alwaies was in the open Halles, where were present to the number of fiftene thousande. And for euery such banquet as we now speake of, the estate ordained & appointed for the dispenche of the Table, two hundred and forty Myriades, which amount to two Millions, and foure

## The riches of

hundred thousand Crownes : for euery Myriade valueth ten thousand, whereof an hundred Myriades make a Million, and fortie Myriades, four hundred thousand Crownes.

## The riches of Mydas and Cyrus.



*Linie* in hys three and thirty booke, sayth, that *Mydas* king of *Phrigia*, and *Craesus* King of *Lydia*, which at thys daie is called *Natolia*, a Province in *Turkie*: were enriched with Golde, beyonde number or measure.

*Cyrus* also King of *Persia*, who tooke *Craesus* and his treasures, had infinite wealth, for he spoyled all *Asia*: so that by his victories he gained fiue hundred thousande Talents of siluer: to wit, talents of *Egypt*, which value (as he sayth) each Talent, foure-score pound weight of siluer. And thys summe is reported according to the great lacke or Tankarde belonging to *Semiramis*, which weighed fifteene Talents.

Thys summe or quantitie of siluer, is the verie greatest that *Budaus* remembreth to be gathered

## Elder ages.

gathered in money at one time together, which amounteth to three hundred Millions of Crownes: and rating them after the Talents of *Egypt*, as saith *Plinie*, there shall be sixteene parts ouer & aboue, which com to fiftie Millions.

Nor is it to be meruailed that he gathered so much, for he had vnder his power the auncient Treasures of *Afsiria*, which was translated from the *Medes*, and many other Countreyes beside: so that heere among hee had the old riches of *Dauid* and *Salomon*.

He reporteth moreouer, that there was an auncient King of *Cholchos*, named *Esubopes*, that first of all made opening of the Mynes, and founde the riches of the earth, where-out hee drewe innumerable store of Golde and Siluer.

He likewise had victory against *Sosistres* King of *Egypt*, who wonderfully abounded in wealth: so that this King of *Cholchos* had in his house, the pyllers, roofes, doores and vaultes of pure Golde. On the wonderfull riches that was in this Countrey, was inuented the fable of the Golden Fleece.

The

## The riches of

*The riches of Sardanapalus.*



*Sardanapalus*, who liued two hundred yeres after *Salomon*, and by hys decessse brought an ende to the Kingdom of the *Assirians*, according as *Athenens* the Greeke writer recordeth: beeing seated in his Pallace and house royall by *Arbaces* hys Licutenant of the *Medes*, there burned himselfe and his Concubines.

*Cresias* reciteth, that when the sayd king *Sardanapalus* liued, hauing no meanes left to with-stand the sledge, and that all kynde of victuales waxed scant: hee caused to bee made in a seperate place from other resorte in his Pallace, a frame of Carpenters worke, containing the height of four hundred foote, in manner and fashon of a Pyramides, in the middest wherof, he commaunded to be placed an hundred and fiftie Couches of Gold, which serued to make most sumptuous and magnificent banquets vpon, agreeing wyth the custome of old. By the sides of them, or els vpon them, was deuised as many Tables of

## Elder ages.

of Gold: thys doone, heere would lie entertaine his Wife, hys Concubines and Ladyes of hys Court, such as he best affected, they not knowing or doubting what he intended to doe: after them he followed, making fast the doore, without any hope to return back againe.

But before hee thus lockt vp himselfe among the, hee caused to be brought thither (as sayth the History) a thousand Myriades of Gold, and a Myriade of Myriades of siluer, with a great number of habillements for men and women of purple, with sundry other very sumptuous accoustrements.

When he was inclosed, by his commaundement his Eunuches and Groomes of hys Chamber, put fire to the huge frame of Carpenters worke, which endured burning the space of fifteene dayes: such as behelde thys wondrous flaming fire, supposed that he was sacrificing to the Gods.

Thus ended *Sardanapalus* his licentious life, and all the rest that were with him, consuming there likewise a thousand Myriades of Gold, which value an hundred Millions; For-beare we then to estimate the Myriade of Myriades of Siluer, the Couches of gold, the Tables of gold, and other costly habillements. As also three thousande Talents of  
D. gold,

### The riches of

gold, which value eyghtene hundred thousand Crownes, which he sent from his seate royall to King *Nynus*, to whom hee had gyuen his Chyldren in keeping.

The riches of the Emperour Anthony the Triumuiure, and the magnificence of his Queene Cleopatra.



**P**lutarch sayth, that the Emperour *Anthony* the Triumuiure, spent in one yeere, two hundred thousand Talents, which value six-score Millions of golde: that the estates of *Asia* had yeelded him, for the offence they committed against him, in maintaining and bearing fauour to his enemies *Cassius* & *Brutus*, in the Countrey of *Macedon*: in such an amercement were they taxed for two yeeres, albeit the fine was determined for nine yeeres.

This summe was employed in payment of a largesse and gyft, promised to his Souldiours, which vvas (as *Plutarch* reporteth) siue thousand Drachmes for each one, which come to twentie thousand Sestertiaes, esteemed

### Elder ages.

med siue hundred Crownes. His Army was eyght and twentie thousand Legionaries, and ten thousand men, beside the Horsmen.

The estimation of *Anthones* gift to hys men of warre, amounted for an hundred thousand men, fiftie Millions of Crownes, which value siue thousande times siue hundred.

And for seauenty-thousand that rested from the afore-named number, remained thirtie siue Millions, which are in sum, four-score and siue Millions. Without counting an ouer-plus for the Centurions, that had double wages, the Horse-men that had treble, and the Trybunes great summes, as we may reade in the Histories that make mention of such largesses.

*Anthonie* leueying money vpon *Asia*, *Hybraas* the Oratour being Deputed by the Countrey, thus spake to him. My Lord, if it be so, that you haue both force and feare in your hand, whereby to execute your will & pleasure, easily may you sit downe and exact two imposts for one yeere. But if yee will doe so, it is reason that you shoulde likewise make vs to haue two Summers, two Autumnes, and two Haruests in one yeere: to the end we may twise a yeere gather the fruites and reuenewes of the earth. *Asia* hath paid the two hundred thousand Talents, if

## The riches of

this summe of money be come into your Coffers, and is all imployd about your affaires: then vnderstand we well there is no remedie, but force will compell vs to find another pay, and this to do, we must scrape together what is left amongst vs. But if you find, that all hath been wel paid on our behalfe, and yet notwithstanding is not come to you: we thinke it necessarie, that first and formost you shoulde call an account of your Treasurers, and rather addresse your selues to them that haue managed these affaires, then to vs that once abreadie haue truelie made our payment.

*Anthony* hauing vnderstood the great thefts and robberies of his Officers, thus vnder-trust committed against himselfe: appointed for them very seuerer punishments.

*Cicero* in his *Phillippides* which he wrote against *Anthony*, sayth, that he tooke & carried away from the Temple of *Ops*, seauen thousande times, seauen hundred thousande Sestertiaes, which *Iulius Caesar* had placed there for more assuraunce. The summe amounteth to seauenteene Millions, and fife hundred thousand Crownes.

*Plutarch* saith, that he sent to commaund *Cleopatra* to appeare personally before him, because shee had giuen succour to his enemies. And she came, not fearefull, trembling  
or

## Elder ages.

or in meane estate, but along the Riuer *Cyd-nus* in a Gallion, the Poop whereof was of gold, the Oares of siluer, the sailes of purple: her selfe lay vnder a Pauillion of Golde, accompanied with sweet fingers, and most excellent Musitions, all the attendants of her house beeing attired in very sumptuous Lingerie.

VWhen *Anthony* sent to inuite her to sup with him, she sent to commaund him to come and sup with her, so much did shee stande vpon the priuiledge of her beautie, behauiour & quaintnesse in speech: which she deliuered with such maiestie, and had so delicate a pronounciation, as her tongue seemed like a curious instrument of manie stringes.

Shee could alter her speech to what language shee pleased, or as occasion serued: she spake to the *Arabians*, *Sirians*, *Hebrewes*, *Medes*, *Parthians*, *Ethiopians*, and *Troglodites*, without any Interpreter.

Then was *Anthony* so rauished wylh the grace which she had in deuise and vrbantie, her heauenly wordes, gesture and most exquisite demeanour, as also the royaltie and magnificence of her feastes: as beeing confounded with meruaile and astonishment, he saide and confessed, that the estate of hys

## The riches of

house, and the manner of his assemblies, was but rusticall in comparison of *Cleopatraes*.

After which time, they liued together in such pleasures, aboundance and delights, as it is vnpossible to be expressed: such as beheld theyr extraordinary vanitie, euen the verie chiefe of theyr fauourers and wel-wyl-lers, sayde that they led a most hatefull and contemptible kind of life.

*Cleopatra* made him one banquet, which was esteemed to haue cost, two hundred & and fiftie thousande Crownes: by reason of a Pearle which shee dissolued in a cuppe of Wine, that weighed (as *Plinie* recordeth) halfe an ounce.

*Plutarch* sayth, she gaue to *Anthony*, to make warre against *Octanius*, twentie thousand Talents of gold, which are twelue Millions of Crownes: & besides furnished him with two hundred shyps for warre, and victuales for his Army. Notwithstanding, hee was afterwarde vanquished, and in despayre slew himselfe in *Alexandria*.

The

## Elder ages.

### The tryumphes of Cæsar.



*Ppian*, in his seconde booke of the ciuil warres, sayth, that in the tryumphes of *Cæsar*, after all his great victories, for the space of fortie dayes together: was brought into the publique Treasurie, threescore and fise thousand Talents of siluer, and eyght hundred Crownes of golde, which weighed twentiethou thousand poundes of Golde. The Talents of siluer valued nine & thirtie Millions of Crownes, and the Crownes of gold two Millions.

VVith thys money *Cæsar* payd thorowly what hee had promised to hys auncient bandes of men, and to the Common people of *Rome*: that is to say, to each Legionarie fise thousand Drachmes, which value fise hundred Crownes of the Crowne: to the Centeniers a double sum: to the Knights double of the Centeniers: and to each *Romaine* three hundred Sestertiaes, which hee had promised at the beginning of the Ciuill warres.

Because he had not payd them so soone as he would, hee gaue an hundred ouer and aboue,

## The riches of

about, as interest (as it were) for the forbearance, which was for each man ten crowns. He gaue more-ouer to each one ten Tunne of Corne, which are ten bushels according to them of *Paris*, and ten pounds of Oyle, he made three feasts for the people, beside other liberalities.

The sum that he gaue to his souldiours, amounted to ten millions of crownes. All this sum, or the most part thereof, was brought from the *Gaules* as we may reade in the *Hystories*, and specially in *Suctonius*.

Hee made fiue triumphes, which hee brought pompeously into the citty of *Rome*. The first & most excellēt, was the triumph of *Gallia*: the seconde of *Alexandria*: the third of *Pontus*: the two other were of *Africa* and *Spaine*.

In the first, amongst other things of magnificence, hee had forty Elephants, on the right hand & left of his Chariot triumphant, that caried Torches and Lanthorns.

*Plutarch* sayth, that this abundance of riches and treasure, *Cesar* brought from the spoyles of his warres in *Gaule*.

He gaue to *Curio* Tribune of the people, twelue hundred and fiftie thousand Sestertiaes, which value fiftene hundred thousand Crownes.

The

## Elder ages.

The lyberalitie of the Emperour  
Augustus.



*Suetonius* speaking of the testament of the Emperour *Augustus*, sayth, that hee left by hys will to the people of *Rome*, eyght hundred, and fifty thousand Sestertiaes, which amounteth to a Million of Golde. To the Tribunes hee left three-score hundred & fifty thousand Sestertiaes. To the men of warre that made aboade in *Rome*, to each one fiue hundred Sestertiaes. To them that were of his Guard, commonly called Pretorians, to each one a thousand Sestertiaes. To them that were of his Legions in the Prouinces, to eche one three hundred Sestertiaes, whom he would haue paid without making any account. And yet hee left (notwithstanding all these sums) to hys inheritours, three Millions, seauen hundred and fifty thousand Crownes.

Hee gaue at one time to the Temple of the Capitoll, sixtene thousand poundes of gold, with a great nūber of precious stones and pearles, estimated woorth ten hundred and fiftie thousand Sestertiaes: which sums

E. amount

### The riches of

amount to three Millions of gold. And *Bu-*  
*dau* sayth, that *Augustus* imployed in the  
beautifying of the Cittie of *Rome*, the Em-  
pire, and things for publique profit, beside  
building of Temples, Theaters, Pallaces,  
and buildings of magnificent construction,  
four-teene thousand times, four-teene hun-  
dred thousand Sestertiaes, which value thir-  
tie fve Millions of Crownes.

In his tyme, a Burgesse of *Rome* named  
*Lentulus Angurinus*, was so high in his grace  
and fauour, as *Seneca* sayth, that he comaun-  
ded to be giuen him at one time, four thou-  
sand times Sestertiaes, which value ten Mil-  
lions: who seeing himselfe so forward in  
authority, would often-times say to the Em-  
peror (in reproche as it were) that in respect  
of his seruice, he had left the pleasure & de-  
light of studying good Letters, which hee  
prized & esteemed more then al the pompe  
of inordinate riches. This ingratitude was  
well punished afterward by *Tyberius*, as wri-  
teth *Suetonius*.

*Tarius Ruffus*, a man of base condition, by  
good fortune and great industrie, got in the  
seruice of *Augustus*, a thousand times Sester-  
tiaes: which amount to two Millions, and  
fve hundred thousand Crownes.

*Plinie* sayth, that *Augustus*, to increase  
the

### Elder ages.

the good and honor of such as hee knewe to  
be well minded people, sent them as Gouver-  
nours into hys Prouinces, giuing them ve-  
rie honest meanes whereby to make them  
great.

*Eusebius* in his Chronicles, saith, that after  
the tryumph at *Actium*, *Augustus* made the  
goodly number before the Censors: & there  
were found foure Millions, an hundred and  
sixtie thousand Cittizens of *Rome*.

And after the natiuitie of our Sauour  
*Iesus Christ*, hauing adopted *Tyberius*, and  
they two beeing Censors, the number vvas  
made: when was found nine Millions, three  
hundred and seauentie thousand Cittizens,  
within the Cittie and Subbarbes.

In thys time, as *Iuuenall* witnesseth in his  
ninth Satyre, this order was helde in *Rome*,  
that when the children of the Cittizens were  
borne, within three daies after, one shoulde  
goe to the Temple of *Saturne*, where the  
Treasure of the Confines was kept, & there  
in the Register Court, before the Maisters  
and Keepers of the riches, the infants name  
was enrolled.

Heereby they knew the age of euery one,  
and what number of infants the Cittizens  
had: nor was he to be reputed or thought a  
man, vntill he came to the age of 17. yeeres.



## The riches of

### The triumph of Pompey.



*Lutarch* speaking of *Pompey's* triumph, which was decreed for hym, by reason of the victory he had against the two kings *Tygranes* and *Mithridates*, the one king of *Armenia*, the other of *Pontus*: saith, that by the goodly Wagons and Chariots, wherein was drawne along thorowe the Citie the treasure of his spoyle, as also the semblances and portratures of the Kings & Countries conquered: appeared publickely to euery one, of what Nations subiected thys triumph was ordained.

In euery Chariot were titles written of great faire Letters, whereby they were signified and manifested. The Nations ouer whom he triumphed were these that folow: the kingdomes of *Pontus* and *Armenia*: the Countrey of *Paphlagonia*, of *Cholchos*, *Spayne*, *Albania*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Phenicia*, *Palestine*, *Judea*, & *Arabia*: yet not comprising his victories on the Sea, where he preuailed often and very farre of.

He

## Elder ages.

Hee adioyned to the *Romaine* Empire a thousand strong places, & about nine hundred Citties, and tooke eyght hundred ships from Pyrats.

*Plinie* in the thirty-seauenth booke of hys naturall hystorie, reciteth the order & magnificence of thys Tryumph, which hee saith is reported in the Registers of the Capitall. To wit, on the day of his natiuitie was hys triumph, when ryding thorowe the Citty, hee brought to the publique Treasurie, a Cliecker or table-boorde to play on, made of two precious stones: beeing foure foote long, and three foote broad, was neuer found like stones of such greatnesse.

He had in the order of his triumph, in one Chariot a goodly booke, of mighty and huge volume: he had three beddes of golde seruing to make banquets on, each one lying after the auncient fashion: vessel of gold and precious stones, to serue nine cup-boordes: three statues of Gold, of *Mars*, *Pallas* and *Juno*.

After followed a Mountaine of Golde, foure square, whereon was Harts, *Lyotis*, and fruites of all sorts, garnished and enuironed round with a Vine of Gold, & a Chappell in the midst, dedicated to the Muses, which was made all of Pearles, and on the

E 3. toppe

## The riches of

toppe thereof was a very sumptuous Horologe. In another Chariot was an Image of *Pompey*, which likewise was made of pearls.

*Plutarch* sayth, that thys triumph was deuided into two dayes: and yet the tyme would not suffice to make declaration of euerie part thereof.

*Pompey* brought to the Treasure in gold, siluer, and vessell, all which came by hys spoyle, twentie thousande Talents, which value twelue Millions, beside that which he gaue to his men of warre, of whom he that had least, had a thousande and fise hundred Drachmes Attique, which value an hundred and fiftie Crownes.

The Romaine subsidies after the triumph of *Pompey*, valued four-score and fise Millions of Drachmes, which make eyght Millions & fise hundred thousand crownes.

*Pompey* in the Playes which he made for the people, after his seconde Consulship, amongst other strange thinges, brought into the place called the great circle, by the Latines *Circus maximus*, sixe hundred Lyons, whereof he had three hundred and fiftene all the Iubilie.

Therefore not without cause said *Cicero* in hys *Officiis*, that these were the most magnificent playes, that euer were before him.

## Elder ages.

him. And when hee brought these beastes to be seene, it was to make them kil one another, or to make them fight against men, that were condemned to thys punishment.

*Sylla* was the first that shewed thys manner of fight to the people, beeing of an hundred together, yet *Pompey* brought into the Theater beside these Lyons, foure hundred and ten Panthers at one tyme.

*Augustus* shewed four hundred & twentie, and *Cesar* foure hundred Lyons. Afterwarde by the Emperours and Princes, thys kinde of pastime was very much vsed, and was called the chasing of wilde beasts, for the peoples pleasure.

*The charges that Ptolome was at for the ayde of Pompey.*



*Udeus* writeth, that one named *Ptolome*, succoured *Pompey* in the conquest of *Iudea*, who at his owne proper cost, gaue pay to eyght thousande Horsemen: and made a feast, whereat was present a thousand men sette at the Table, euery one hauing his Cuppe of gold, and each one changed at euery messe that

### The riches of

that was serued, a Cup of gold of a new and contrary fashion.

This riches commeth some-what neere to that of *Pytheus* of *Bithinia*, who gaue to King *Darius* of *Persia*, a Plane tree of gold, with the Vine of golde, whereof is stil reserved such fame and memory. Afterward he receiued *Xerxes* sonne to *Darius*, into hys houses, with his Armie of Souldiours, consisting of eyght hundred thousand men whē he discended into *Greece*.

*Herodotus* in his seauenth Booke, saith, that after he had feasted them, hee gaue the munificent gyfts: and offered the King to stipend his men during this warre, as also to furnish them with Corne.

Then *Xerxes* abashed heereat, demaunded who was the man that could make hys vaunt of so great a matter. He was answered, that it was *Pytheus* the rich, who gaue hys Father the Vine and Plane tree of Gold, when he passed that way, and was the verie richest man in all *Asia* next the King.

Heere-vpon *Xerxes* demaunded what summe of money hee could haue so great, as hee shoulde thinke sufficient to wadge hys Hoste: whereto *Pytheus* thus replied.

Sir, when I vnderstoode that you would discend into *Greece*, to make it tributarie vnder  
your

### Elder ages.

your power: I regarded wel what summe I haue made count of. Before, I was determined to giue you all, therewith to disfray your charges. In the end of my account, I found that I had two thousand Talents of siluer, and in gold four hundred Myriades of Stater Daricks, wanting seauen thousande peeces. All this Sir, I giue you franckly: as for my selfe, & to maintaine my estate, I only reserve the industrie of my seruants and slaues, with the reuenue of my labor, which is sufficient enough for me.

When *Xerxes* had considered the liberal mind of *Pytheus*, in brauery and iolitic of hart, he returned him this aunswer.

My friende, I giue thee all againe, and beside, will furnish thee with the seauen thousande Daricks, which wants in thy number, to make up the summe and account euen. And nothing els will I demaund of thee, but onely to continue my good and faithfull subiect.

This summe amounteth to fixe & thirty Millions of Crownes of the Crowne.

*Budeus* sayth, that *Xerxes* ordinarily vsed for the payment of his Armie, euery Month two Millions, and foure hundred thousande Crownes of the Sun: giuing three Crownes to each one, as well the foote-men as the Horlemen.

Albeit this *Pytheus* was so rich, yet notwithstanding  
F. withstan-

### The riches of

withstanding *Plinie* is of the opinion, that he was not to compare with *Cresus* king of *Lydia*, who had such store of Gold, as the value was not to be numbred.

### The Tryumph that *Lucullus* made in *Rome*.

**L**ucullus in hys Tryumph that he made in *Rome*, among other things, brought to the *Treasurie* a statue of gold, liuely figuring *Mithridates*, whom he had conquered: it was sixe foote long, hauing a shield embellished and adorned with many precious stones. Moreouer, twenty Coffers full of siluer vessell, carried on mens shoulders, and thirty-two other Coffers, full of Vessell and Armour of golde, and golden money. Then followed eyght Mules drawing Coaches of golde, and fiftie sixe Mules loden with siluer, and an hundred and seauen Mules loden with money readie stamped: which amounteth to two hundred, three-score and ten Myriades, according as the

### Elder ages.

the Greeke note of *Plutarch* maketh mention, which are two Millions and seauen hundred thousand Crownes.

Hee gaue aboundance of treasure to hys Captaines and men of warre.

After he had made many banquets to the Cittizens of *Rome*, and to the neighbouring Villages about it: he with-drew himselfe, to leade the rest of his life in his studie.

He made one of the very fayrest & costliest Lybraries that euer was.

*Plutarch* sayth, that one day *Pompey* and *Cicero* beeing together, found *Lucullus* sette in the publique place of *Rome*, where he was musing, and they comming to him: after he had saluted them, hee inuited them to sup with him. But because they knew howe abundant and lauish he was in expence, they protested that they wold not goe wyth him, except hee woulde first promise them, not to sende any person home to hys House, to make readie any thing more then ordinarie.

When *Lucullus* perceiued theyr intent, he said to them, I will fulfill your request, yet suffer me onely to aske in what Hall we shall sup: and then cryed aloud to one of his seruants, that he should spreade the Table in *Apollon* Hall.

## The riches of

The estate of his house was ordained according to the expences he made, and hee had seuerall Halles, distinguished for the receiuing and feasting of his guesstes, wherein he had composed theyr names.

Thys Supper cost twelue hundred and fiftie Crownes.

Of the Emperour Nero, and of Seneca.



EE reade in the 13. Booke of *Cornelius Tacitus*, that *Seneca*, Schoole-maister to the Emperour *Nero*, was in great authoritie, managing all the affayres of the estate for a certaine time: during which while, he gathered great wealth, which did beget him many enemies, and amongst all, one *Snyllius*, who was highly in the Princes fauour, and therefore spake to the said *Seneca* in the presence of *Nero*, these words.

By what wisdome, by what instructions and doctrine of *Phylosophy*, wherein thou makest thy selfe studious, hast thou within lesse then the space of four yeeres, while the King hath borne thee fauour, and shewen thee signes of loue, gotten

## Elder ages.

ten together, three thousande times *Sestertiaes*, which value seauen Millions and five hundred thousand Crownes?

Notwithstanding, *Seneca* for that tyme escaped the conspiracie & accusation of hys enemies, but four yeeres after, seeing the authoritie he had, taken from him, and hys former fauours diminished, aduertised likewise what charges and crimes were laide against him, and that the King easily lent hys eare to his enemies, and all things went very contrary on his behalfe: of his owne accord he came to *Nero*, and spake to him by way of Oration, to saue his life, and to preuent the Kings crueltie.

It is fouretcene yeeres or there-about (O King) since I came to yee, and eyght yeeres of this time haue you bene Emperour, in which space by you I haue gained such goods & honors: as there remaineth nothing for me more happie and full of felicitie, then by moderation and wisdome to knowe howe to escape too much.

After he had declared, wherein consisted riches and the abundance of goods: he began to accuse himselfe, that he had not kept the statutes of written knowledge, and liued onely in *Phylosophie*, which woulde haue taught him to be contented with a little, or enough: he thus proceeded.

## The riches of

Notwithstanding (my Lord) heerein I can alleadge some collour, or rather deliuer a lawfull excuse: in that I coulde not well or honestlie withstande your liberalitie, or gaine-saie so high a will, proceeding onely by nobilitie of hart.

But nowe the matter is come to thys passe, as both the respects haue fulfilled their measure: for so much as a Prince could giue to a man being great in his grace, haue you giuen to me, and strained forth your selfe euen to the uttermost: I likewise haue receiued such aduancement by you, as anie man what-soeuer coulde receiue of his Prince, continuing in such esteeme with him.

But nowe there remaineth one thing, for I can-not endure anie further without your ayde and comfort, nor can I sustaine the burthen of swaying and gouerning the great reuenues I haue, not hauing the safety and assurance of such mightie and opulent treasure.

Wherefore in this age I am weakened: and when no longer I can beare the weight of care & good husbandrie, I stand in greatest neede of your ayde and succour.

Let it then be your pleasure to take from me this charge, and commaunde your Officers to make seisure on all, and deliuer it into your hande, to whom it appertaineth: otherwise, I shall fall downe vnder this burthenous and oppressing loade. For I see the time is come, when I ought

## Elder ages.

ought recall to me my sences, & the neereft parts of my vnderstanding is not to be troubled with anie contrary thoughts.

These wordes spake *Seneca*, onely to escape death, yet *Nero* caused him be put to death, as of long time hee had practised and fought the occasion to doe it.

*Pallas* a seruant to *Nero*, in little while after he was at liberty: knew himselfe to be worth three thousande times *Sestertiaes*, as faith *Cornelius Tacitus*, which value seauen Millions, & fife hundred thousand crownes.

*Suetonius*, speaking of the great prodigalitie of *Nero*, sayth, that the King *Tyridates* of *Armenia*, came to see him in the Cittie of *Rome*, to whom *Nero* gaue ordinarilie daie by daie for maintenaunce of his estate, eyght hundred thousand *Sestertiaes*, which amount to twenty thousand Crownes of the Crowne: and gaue him at his departure thence, two Millions, & fife hundred thousand Crownes.

*Cornelius Tacitus* in the seauenteenth Booke of his Histories, faith, that during the fourteene yeeres while *Nero* was Emperour, hee spent in vnreasonable gyfts and liberalities, two and twentie thousand times *Sestertiaes*, which amount to fife and fiftie Millions of Crownes.

*Galba*

### The riches of

*Galba* the Emperour that succeeded him, would haue made recall from such, to whom *Nero* so prodigally had giuen the goods of the Empire, and so haue left the riches: but he found that they had spent all, and followed their Maister in prodigality.

### The prodigality of Tyberius.

**S**uetonius reciteth, that *Tyberius* the successour of *Augustus*, guyded by violent auarice and tyrannie, gathered in twenty three yeeres, while hee was in the Empyre, seauen and twentie thousand times Sestertiaes: which summe was afterward spent in one yeere by *Caligula* his next succeder. The aforesaid summe amounteth to three-score & seauen Millions, & five hundred thousand Crownes of the Crowne.

*Seneca* in his Booke of Consolation, speaking of the Emperour *Caligula*, & of his prodigality, sayth: that at one feast or banquet,  
he

### Elder ages.

hee caused to be spent, and hundred tymes Sestertiaes, which value two hundred and fiftie thousand Crownes of the Crowne.

### Of a Ladie called Lollia Paulina.



*Linie* in the ninth Booke of his naturall Historie, saith, that hee sawe in Rome at a meane banquet, a Ladie named *Lollia Paulina*, who sometimes was wife to the Emperour *Caligula*: that had her head, her necke, her breast, and her hands couered with Pearles and Emeraldes, knit and curiously laced together. The least value heereof was iudged woorth foure hundred times Sestertiaes, which is a Million of Crownes of the Crowne.

### Of the houses that *Caligula* and *Nero* caused to be built about the Cittie of Rome.



*Linie* in his fixe & thirty booke saith. We haue seene the Cittie of Rome to be enuironed, and (as it were) walled about wyth houses, by the two Emperours,  
G. *Caligula*

## The riches of

*Calligula and Nero.*

But albeit theyr houses were full of cost & great expence: yet the Theater of *Scaurus* a Romaine Cittizen, surmounted the excesse of theyr prodigalitie, and yet it was made but for one Moneth onelie, no longer then the tyme as the Playes endured.

This peece of workmanship defaced the magnificence and memorie, not onely of the afore-named houses, but beside, it was found to be more sumptuous, as also of farre greater statelines, pompe, & cost, then any building whereof memory is left.

The Scene of the Theater consisted of three Stages, whereon were three hundred and three-score Marble pyllers of *Africa*. They that were vnder-neath, were also of one peece, beeing eyght and thirty foote in height: the Scence was crosse-parted with Marble, and the Stage in the middest all of Glasse: neuer was any thing so much talked of and wondred at.

The plaine place where the people were appointed, was able to containe foure-score thousand persons: three thousande Images of Copper, did beautific and adorne the place for Playes.

For the rest, such was the wonderfull riches of apparell, Tapistries of Gold, Tables  
and

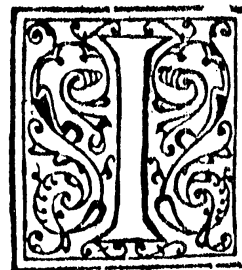
## Elder ages.

and auncient renowned Pictures: as the true report thereof would seeme incredible.

*Suetonius* and *Plinie*, speaking of the golden house of *Nero*, which commonlie was called the house of Golde: saith, that there were within the Galleries three Stages, beeing each of them a thousand paces long.

Also there was a Ponde so great, as it seemed to be a Sea enuironed with buildings: resembling in euery poynt a goodly Cittie.

## Of the Treasure founde in Tolosa.



N the Cittie of *Tolosa*, (as *Strabo* sayth) was founde fiftene thousande Talents, in golde and siluer, beside the vessels: which amount to nine Millions of Crownes. So likewise reciteth *Posidonius*, and there were founde the hallowed Nets, wherewith neuer anie man fished, to preuent that the rich Pyllers should not be discouered.

The *Romaines* sold the fish of these Nets after they had subiected the Countrey, notwithstanding they were dedicated to the

G 2      Gods:



## The riches of

Gods: the Merchants by this occasiō found the Gold, which therein had beene cast in a mighty masse or heape.

*Cicero* in his third Booke of the nature of the Gods, sayth, that it was decreed by the Senate, that punishment should be inflicted on such as had taken away the treasure from the *Tolosians*.

*Iustin* in his two and thirty Booke, sayth, that it was *Cepio* a Consul of Rome, who had committed this sacrilege: and that all they of his companie, which shared or had portion in thys Gold, dyed very miserably.

Hee sayth more-ouer, that among thys Treasure was found beside, an hundred and ten thousand pounds of Gold, and fiftene hundred thousand pounds of siluer: which is (as it were) a treble summe to that before named.

*Aulus Gellius*, in the third booke of hys *Vigillia Attica*, sayth, that when any one fell into some notorious or detestable misfortune, or dyed an euill death, they would presently say vnto him: *Hee tooke parte of the bootie in Tolosa.*

of

## Elder ages.

### Of the condemnation of *Gabinus*.



*Cicero* sayth in one of his Orationes, that *Gabinus* a Cittizen of Rome, was condemned in tenne thousande Talents, to the Common-wealth: which doe amount to the summe of sixe Millions of Crownes.

### Of the Emperour *Adrian*.



*Adrian* the Emperour, gaue to to his Legionaries, three thousand tymes Sestertiaes: which are seauen Millions, and five hundred thousande Crownes.

*Budens* sayth, that in the life of *Adrian*, is made mention, howe hee gaue vnto them tenne Millions of Golde.

### The reuenue of *Crassus*.



*Crassus* a Cittizen of Rome, had as his reuenue yeere by yeere, according to the description of *Plinie*, two hundred and fiftie thousand Crownes.

G 3

The

## The riches of

### The reuenue of the Kingdome of Egypt.

**S**trabo a Greeke Authour, in the seauenteenth booke of his Cosmographie and discription of the worlde, declareth, that the reuenue of the Kingdome of Egypt, which afterwarde was brought into a Prouince by *Augustus*: valued in the tyme of *Ptolome*, surnamed the *Fluter*, twelue thousande and fiue hundred Talents, which are seauen Millions and fiue hundred thousand Crownes.

Hee was chased out of *Egypt* for his dissolute life: afterwarde, re-established by *Pompey*, and not long after slaine by hys Sonne.

#### Of Cato.

**I**t is affirmed, that *Cato* brought with him, from the Country of *Egypt*, to the Treasure of *Rome*, foure Millions and two thousande Crownes: by way of a confiscation, because *Ptolome* of *Cyprus*, had conspired against *Claudius* the Romaine Tribune.

Of

## Elder ages.

### Of Lucius.



HE afore-named Greek Authour *Strabo* saith, that *Lucius* of the Countrey of *Auuergue*, was so rich, as to make estimation and shewe of hys wealth, diuers tymes he would mount into a Chariot, and cause himselfe to be drawne along the fieldes, where he would spread or scatter money, both gold & siluer, by means whereof, he was continually followed with a great multitude of people.

Hys Father named *Bytius*, with his Armie of two hundred thousand men of warre, fought in a maine battaile against two Romaine Consulles.

#### Of the Emperour Vespasian.



*Vespasian* the Emperour, (as *Budens* sayth) leueyed such Subsidies and Taxes on the Empire, as the sum amounted to fortie thousand tymes Sestertiaes, which come to an hundred Millions of Crownes.

Hee sayth, that this was to reforme the publique

*The riches of*  
 publique estate, which his predeceffours  
*Calligula* and *Vitellius*, two dissolute Princes,  
 had ruined, and waste-fully destroyed the  
 goods of the Empyre, treading vnder foote  
 the digniry thereof.

*Of the Hierd of Syria.*



Xceeding great, (saith *Strabo*)  
 was the Hierde of Beastes  
 which they had in *Syria*:  
 wherein were thirty thousand  
 Mares, and three hundred  
 light Stallions: these were the first people  
 that tamed Horses, and therefore had wa-  
 ges of the Kinges.

*Of Seuerus.*



NE *Spartianus* an auncient  
 Hystorian, saith, that *Seue-*  
*rus* at hys decesse, left to the  
 state publique, a Canon of  
 Corne for seauen yeeres: the  
 manner therof was, to furnish for each day,  
 three-score and fiftene thousand Vesselles  
 called Tunnes, with Corne.

The *Romaine* and *Attique* Tun, resem-  
 bleth very neere the measure or bushell of  
*Paris*,

*Elder ages.*

*Paris*, where-with a man may maintain him-  
 selfe eyght daies: whereby wee may easilie  
 gather, that three-score & fiftene thousand  
 such Tunnes of Corne, will suffice day by  
 day to nourish fixe hundred thousand men.

This Canon of Corne was first instituted  
 by the Emperour *Traian*, and then re-esta-  
 blished by *Seuerus*, according to the opinion  
 of *Lampridius*, sette downe in the life of *He-*  
*hogabalus*.

This Canon of Corne was such an ex-  
 cellent thing, as thereby was furnished eue-  
 ry daie a like quantitie of Corne, to serue o-  
 penlie the Market, & distribute to the peo-  
 ple: beside the reueneue of each one, & what  
 else was brought in by the Country into the  
 publique Market.

And thus they tooke vp in *Alexan-*  
*dria*, *Africa*, *Sicilia*, and diuers other pla-  
 ces, great aboundance of Corne: which was  
 thus ordained against the lacke of Corne,  
 because in *Italye* the dearth thereof manie  
 tymes happened: by reason of the warres  
 and troubles, which hindered mens labours  
 in tylling the earth, so that the whole Coun-  
 trey lay long tyme together fallowe and vn-  
 manured.

*H.*

*Of*

## The riches of

Of Spayne abounding in Mynes  
of Gold, and of that which  
Haniball had.



Othe *Plinie* and *Strabo*  
doe record, that Spayne  
hath abounded in rich  
Mynes of Gold & Sil-  
uer: especiallie, *Gra-*  
*nado* and *Andalozia*,  
which *Strabo* calleth

by the name of *Betica*.

*Polibius* sayth, that in his tyme neere to  
*Carthage* the ninth, coasting the *Leuant* Sea,  
towards *Africa*, and from thence to the  
floode of *Hyberia*: there was a Myne of sil-  
uer, which yeelded daily to the *Romaines*,  
twenty hundred thousand *Drachmes*, which  
are five and twentie thousand *Crownes*.

*Plinie* saith, that *Haniball* had a Mine of  
Siluer, named *Bebetus*, which yeelded to him  
day by day, three hundred pound weight of  
siluer, which commeth to three Millions of  
*Crownes*: and that in *Asturia*, *Gallicia*, and  
*Portugall*, he gathered yeerely twenty thou-  
sand pounds of Gold.

This summe amounteth to thirty thou-  
sande Markes of Golde: whereby wee may  
plainlie

## Elder ages.

plainly perceiue, that golde and siluer was  
more plentifull & abundant in elder times,  
then they are at this present.

These two Mettalles are diminished by  
succesſion of time: for continually it peri-  
sheth by vse, workmanship, ship-wracks, by  
hyding and burying treasure in the ground,  
and otherwise. Also the Mynes are robd,  
spoiled, lost and come to nothing, as euery  
day it is witnessed before our owne eyes.

---

Of the Crownes, recompences and other rewards  
which the *Romaines* gaue to their Souldi-  
ours: and the punishment of the offenders.  
Comprehending therein an excellent good  
order for warre, as also the gouernment of  
the Common-wealth.



EE may read in diuers Au-  
thours, that the *Romaines* e-  
uer vsed, not onely to grati-  
fie and rewarde theyr Cap-  
taines with ordinariē wa-  
ges: but likewise in doing  
them infinite other graces, by gifts and pre-  
sents. They woulde honour them in diuers  
and sundry manners, as with *Crownes* and  
Iewels, holding them in particuler esteeme  
and

## The riches of

and reputation, according to the desert of their deedes of Armes, so were they wont to respect and regard them.

VWhen a Captaine had gotten victorie in any notable battaile, were it vpon the Sea or on the Land, or that by force he had taken any Cittie, or doone anie other singuler enterprise: they had a custome immediatly after, to make dilligent enquirie of the prowesses of the particuler Bands & Squadrons. Then mounting vp into the Theater, where after they had giuen thanks to the Gods for the victorie obtained: in generall they wold make commendation of their whole Armie, and specially, they would praise and extoll those Bandes or Squadrons, which in fight had most valiantlie behaued themselves.

Then naming the particuler men of that Companie by their names, publicuely they woulde commend theiyr vertue and valour, according to their deserts, calling the friends to their Countrey, and saying that the Common-wealth was very much bound to them. This doone, they bestowed gifts on them, of Gold, siluer, of Crownes, Girdles, Bracelets, Jewels, Armour, and verie excellent Horses, with other thinges of most exquisite workmanship: beside, with such prohibitions and defences, as it was permitted that

## Elder ages.

that no person should enioy the like, except hee had deserued to haue them in this manner.

The Histories are plentifullic enriched with these matters, and namelie \**Titus Livius*, speaking of the Consull *Papirius Censor*, that gaue Bracelets of golde to foueteene Centurions, and to one Squadron hee gaue I knowe not what ornaments: the like is said of *Scipio*, when he was in *Spayne* and other places. The Crownes they gaue, had diuers significant names, according to the degrees of their deserts: they had *Corona Obsidionalis*, *Corona Triumphalis*, *Corona Ornalis*, *Corona Cincta*, *Corona Muralis*, *Corona Naualis*, and *Corona Castrensis*.

\**Plinius* and \**Aulus Gellius* saie, that the most esteemed and excellent of all, was the Crowne *Obsidional*, which came from the circle or seate of the Campe, and was giuen onely for hauing deliuered an Hoast of men besieged in a close Cittie, or in a Campe verie striclie environed: so that by such deedes of Armes, that part or men of warre, reputed themselves deliuered from prison or from death: for no other cause what-soeuer it were, could any man receiue this prize of honour.

\* This Crowne was made of greene hearbs,

H 3

they

\**Titus Livius*, lib. 10. and 30.

\**Plinie* lib. 16. et 22. *Aul. Gel.*

### The riches of

they not esteeming or respecting to make it of Gold or other Mettall: but onelie of the hearbes of the fiede, from whence the enemy had beene chased. With this Crowne was crowned the great *Quintus Fabius*, because when *Haniball* stood against *Rome*, he both defended & deliuered it frō the siede. *Emilius Scipio* was so crowned likewise in *Africa*, for hauing deliuered the Consull *Manlius*, with certaine Bands of men. *Calpurnius* obtained the like in *Scicilie*: & likewise the valiant Romaine *L. Cincinatus Dentatus*, with diuers other.

*Corona Ciuica*, or the Cittizen Crowne, was a Garland made of the leaues of an Oaken bough, with the fruite vpon it: and this was giue to him, that in extreame peril saued a Cittizen, killing his enemy, and defending still manfully the place where the occasion happened. This Crowne or Garlande was so much esteemed, as readily a man shoulde be founde that had saued a Romaine Cittizen, who at his deliuerance had slaine two of his enemies: but because hee coulde not maintaine and defende the place, according as it was appointed, they doubted whether they had deserued this Cittizen Crowne or no. Notwithstanding it was concluded, that such a one should be dispensed withall, and  
it

### Elder ages.

it was graunted him, seeing he had deliuered the Cittizen and slaine two of his enemies in a place so dangerous: that (beyond his power) he should not stand to defend the same, albeit the poynt of the Law consisted therein.

And although one had deliuered a King, or a Captaine of the Confederats & friends, yet might not this Garlande bee giuen him, without he had deliuered a *Romaine*. I finde that *Plinie* saith, that the selfe same Crowne was giuen to him, who slewe the first enemy that mounted on the walles of any City or Fortresse defended by the *Romaines*.

Then was this Cittizen Crown the most excellent, next after the *Obsidionall*, and it might be worne at all times, & in all places. And if hee that had deserued this Crowne, were of such esteeme, that in feastes or Theaters he alwaies had his place neere to the Senate, & when he entred, the Senate would rise on foote to doe him honour: he was also exempt & free from any office or charge what-soeuer, vnlesse himselfe pleased to accept thereof: and by reason of his exemption, so was his Father and Grand-father, if they liued.

Many *Romaines* obtained this Crowne, and especially the most valiant *Cincinatus Dentatus*,

## The riches of

*Dentatus* heere-to-fore named: hee wonne foureteene of them. The younger *Capitolinus* had sixe: and to *Cicero* (by particuler dispen-  
pence) was graunted one, because he defended *Rome* from the conspiracie of *Cataline*. These Crownes whereof wee haue spoken, although they were but of hearbes & leaues, which more properly may be tearmed Garlandes, or (according to the French) Chaplets of flowers: yet neuertheless they were more esteemed then they that were of gold.

As for the Crowne *Murall*, that was of gold, and it was giuen to him, who at the assault of the wall of a Cittie or Castell: mounted first on the Ladder and freed the wall, standing there still like a Bulwarke for defence thereof. The first (according to *Plinie*) that obtained this Crowne, was *Manlius Capitolinus*. *Scipio* also gaue it to *Quintus Trebelius*, and *Sextus Digitus*, because they two together before any other, wun first the walles against the enemy.

*Corona Castrensis*, was giuen to him that in the fight entred first within the enemies barre: this Crowne was likewise of Golde, made like to the Rampiers or Bulwarkes in the field of warre.

Of selfe same Mettall was the Crowne *Nauall*, which was giuen to the first that (in fight

## Elder ages.

fight on the Sea) boarded the enemies vessel: and it was made in forme of a prow or poynt of a Ship. *Marcus Varro* did not disdain this Crowne, when it was offered him by *Pompey* the great, in the warres of *Corfica*. *Octavius* presented the like to *Marcus Agrippa*, and to *Sylla*, beside diuers other which heere I name not. And when any *Romaine* Souldiour, were he noble or vn-noble had made any other prooffe of his bodie, eyther by course of the Launce, or in single Combat: the *Romaine* Captaines, (as testifie *Plinie* and *Suetonius*) were wont to gyue him Collers of golde and siluer, or Bracelets, or Gyrdles, as I haue before saide, with other priuiledges and preheminences.

These or such like prizes, they might giue to their friends that had ayded them in warre: but as for the Crownes, they were reserved onely for the *Romaines*, of all which things we find notable examples in the *Romaine* Histories.

*Suetonius* writeth, that *Octavius* permitted *Marcus Agrippa* to beare a banner of Azure, because of a victory he obtained on the Sea against *Sextus Pompeyus*. And if I shoulde say, this was hee which deuised the Collers, the rich coates of Maile, and other gyfts, which were particularly appointed for

I. these

## The riches of

these affaires : it would require too large a discourse to declare the whole matter and manner thereof. Neuerthelesse it is to bee noted, that the *Romaines* were so valiant, as euerie one gained the honor of these things, or at the least the greater part : for *Plinie* & *Solinus* naming diuers, amōg others affirme, that *Marcus Sergius* attained the greater part; And in the battaile of *Thrasimen* and *Trenia*, where the *Romaines* were vanquished by *Hanniball*, he won *Corona Ciuica*, & likewise in the ouer-throwe at *Carinas*. This man was so valiant, that hauing lost his right hand in the battaile, he behaued himselfe so wel with the left, as also with a hand of yron, which hee caused to be made in sted of that hee had lost : as in one day hee defied foure men in the fiede of battaile, one after another, and vanquished thē all : in which Combats and other fights, he receiued onelie on the fore-part of his body, three and twentie woundes.

Yet not this *Marcus Sergius*, or any one beside, won or deserued so much, as *Lucius Cincinatus Dentatus*, Tribune of the people, of whom we spake before : of him writ *Plinie*, *Solinus*, *Valerius* the great, and *Aulus Gellius*, who say, that in Iewels and presents of prize, some greater then other, he won by  
braue

## Elder ages.

braue deeds of Armes, three hundred twentie and more : that he entred with nine Captaines, in making their tryumphes, & whom he had ayded in their victories. He had a great number of broken Launces, or Trunchions of Speares, & Pykes without yrons, whereby he wonne great honour : hee had eyghtene Collers of gold, foure-score and three of siluer, of harnesse & accoustrements for Horsses, heereto particularly deputed, fise and twentie, an hundred & forty bracelets, fourteene Crownes Cittizen, eyght *Castrensis*, three *Murall*, one *Obsidionall*, and I know not how many *Nauall*.

He was wounded in these battailes with forty fise woundes, all on the fore-part of his body, and but one behinde, hee had thirtie foure times disarmed and despoyled his enemy, and had been in fixe and twenty fough-ten Battailles : he was so valiant & fortunate in Armes, as he was named the *Romaine Achilles* : and albeit these deedes of hys may seeme incredible, yet the number and conformitie of Histories doe plainly iustifie them.

The *Romaines* for these great exploits of Armes, graunted them yet other honours & preheminences : as the power of publique iudgement, seating them in the yuorie  
I 2                      Chairé



### The riches of

Chaire called *Curialis*, which was the seat of the *Ediles* and *Pretors*, as it was permitted to *Scipio* : & oftentimes they yeelded to souldiours the greatest authorities, according as it was lawfull for the people to doe it, beeing a degree of estate subiect to the liberty of the Fathers conscript, and of the people. It was lawful for the Captaines to erect tryumphal statues, and to clothe or deck them as if they had beene Consuls.

The Senate permitted by manner of reward and congratulation, that they might bring to the Temples, the Armes & spoiles of the enemies vanquished by them in Battaille : and these things were named *Manubiae*, that is to say, the booties gotten from the enemies. The *Romaines* had another laudable custome, which was, to giue to the chyl-dren of such as had been slaine in warre, like wages as they gaue their Fathers when they liued : and to the old Souldiours, which had long time followed seruice, they would giue so much good and substantiall lande, as they might very wel liue thereon : suffering them to dwell in Citties and Prouinces that had beene conquered, euen as themselues pleased to like or chuse.

In this sort the Citty of *Ciuitas* was made by *Cesar* a Romaine Colonie : from which  
tearme

### Elder ages.

tearme we may easily deriue our french saying, of a newe habitation or transmigration of people. *Cordoua* was also made a Colonie by this meane, and infinite other in dyuers Prouinces.

In breefe, the *Romaines* neuer left any good turne unrewarded, and without great priuiledge : for which cause was founde amongst them the most valiant men, that euer haue beene in any Nation, because each one stroue to attaine these degrees onelie by vertue.

I leaue many other sorts of rewards, which the *Romaines* vsed in case of Armes, in that I imagine I haue spoken sufficiently : notwithstanding, it is a thing certaine, that if they haue gone beyond all other Nations, in reknowledging & remunerating such good actions : it cannot likewise be denyed, but in learning & punishment of disorders, they haue doone much more. For if any one were not acquainted with honour and vertue, yet shame and feare of punishment, with-helde him from doing any vile deede, were it thorough necessity or in hope of gaine : because the paines were so great & rigorous against such as did badly.

For if they lost any honour wherto they had been called, or that they had been whip-

## The riches of

ped euen to the blood: they were thrust into yrons as they had beene slaues, and if they had fled, leauing their Captaines in the battaile, they were eyther thrust vpon a spyt, or otherwise extreamely handled, and so according to theyr offence was the punishment inflicted.

*Titus Livius* writeth, that a Squadron of *Appius Claudius*, to whom hee had in charge the keeping of a certaine place, forsooke it and lost it: which he being desirous to punish, yet notwithstanding mercifullie, it was graunted him to sunder them in tenne to a company, afterward Lots were cast, and they to whom the chaunce happened, were punished with death for safetie of the other. *Iulius Frontinus* sayth, that *Marcus Antonius* dyd the like to a Band of hys, which had not defended his Rampiers, but suffered the enemies to set them on fire.

They vsed sundrie other punishments to to their disobedient Souldiours, whereof would aske a long tyme to speak: wherefore onely I say, that as in those times there was no default in honoring & rewarding goodnesse, so likewise was there no defect in punishing wickednesse.

of

Of the seauen Wonders or Meruailes  
of the World.

Vch as haue read the auncient Historians, Oratours, and Poets, haue founde mention made in sundrie of their writings, of seauē Meruailes or Wonders of the World, which were in diuers and contrary places. All they that haue written, doe agree on fixe, but about the seauenth they hold variable opinions, and likewise there is difference in placing one before another. Notwithstanding, I intende first to speake of the walles of *Babylon*, which are placed in number of these Meruailes, and that for good cause: because the greatnesse of the place, and compasse of ground dooth seeme incredible.

Let vs leaue to speake of the diuersitie of tongues, which was there where *Nemrod* builded the Tower of *Babell*, whereby the Citty first tooke name. The walles we now speake of, according to the most soundest opinion, as of *Trogus Pompeus*, and *Iust* in the

## The riches of

the first Booke of his abridged Hystories: was founded by the famous Queene *Semiramis*, Mother to *Ninus*. *Diodorus Scicilianus*, in his third booke, *Amianus Marcellus* in his 23. booke, *Paulus Orosius* in his second booke, maintaineth the same, with the greatest part of the Authours among the Gentiles: yet notwithstanding, *S. Austine* in his first booke of the Cittie of GOD, and *Iosephus* in the sixt booke of his Antiquities, say, that they were builded by *Nemrod*, being ayded by his proude and mighty Giants: but were it the foundation or reparation which *Semiramis* did, it suffiseth that she was greatly ennobled thereby.

The plot of this Cittie was a plaine on the one side, the other passed by the Riuer of *Euphrates*: the draught or figure of thys Cittie, was in a Quadrangle, the wals maruailous high, and wrought with very cunning workmanship: the thing it selfe was of stone, ioyned with white lyme and Morter, which grew in the Quarries of the Country, especially in the great Lake of *Iudea*: where sometime stooode *Sodome* and *Gomorha*, named *Asphaltida* or *Mare mortuum*, which casteth forth earth like Pitch or Glewe, the very strongest that can be found. The Historians doe disagree about the height and largenes

## Elder ages.

largenes of the compasse of the wals: which might easilie happen, by reason of the diuers measures they made.

*Plinie* sayth, the circuite of the walles, was three-score thousand paces, so that one of the squares was fiftene miles long: hee saith likewise, that they were two hundred foote in height, one of which feete exceedeth by three fingers the measure of the *Romaine* foote: in thicknesse they were fifty foote of the same measure, which in trueth is a thing very admirable.

*Diodorus* the *Scicilian*, sayth in his thyrd booke, that the walles of this Cittie, had in compasse, three hundred and three-score Stades, euerie Stade containing in length, sixe-score & siue paces: and that they were so broade or large, as sixe Chariots might passe thereon along together, without the one hindring the other. The bridges, rocks, Towers and Gardens *Semiramis* caused to be made, were to very wonderfull astonishment: and it is found written, that shee had in daily pay to this worke, three hundred thousande men, of all the Kingdomes that were subiect to her.

*Quintus Curtius* adioyneth heereto eight Stades more in length, and an hundred cubits more in height: but *Paulus Orosius* saith

### The riches of

in his seconde booke, that they were foure-hundred and foure-score Stades long, which amount (taking fixe-score and fve paces to euerie Stade) to three-score miles, agreeing with *Plinie*.

*Strabo* in his sixteene booke affirmeth, that they contained in length three hundred, eightie fve Stades, and so large as so manie Chariots might passe ouer them, as we haue already named, without hindering each others way. Beside, these Authours declare a meruailous thing, that the Gardens were vpon the Arches and Towers, hauing Trees in them of wonderfull height: *Julius Solinus* confirmeth the same, with *Plinie* and other Authours.

Some of these Writers record, that without, they were enclosed with Ditches full of water, beeing so broade and deepe as an indifferent Riuer.

In thys Citty were an hundred Gates of Mettall very strange, and for conclusion, what-soeuer is written cōcerning the height and largenes of these walles, is to be credited: because in trueth it was the proudest Cittie in the worlde, and long time held the vniuersall Monarchie, which is no meane argument of the greatnesse, declared by *Aristotle* in the thyrde Booke of hys Politiques,

### Elder ages.

litiques, saying, that if any one were taken at one side by the enemye, they which dwelt on the other side, could not heare thereof in three daies space.

### The second Wonder of the Worlde.



Ext, in the seconde place, and for the second Wonder of the V Worlde, I poynt out the huge Colossus of the Sun, which was in *Rhodes*: being the statue or figure of a Man, offered by the Gentiles to the Sunne, some say to *Jupiter*. It was made of Mettall, the greatnes incredible, & the height as if it were a wondrous Tower: so that it was to be admired, howe it was there framed and erected.

*Plinie* who discourseth on all things, sayth, that it was seauentie cubits high, and albeit for the making there were many good workmen busied about it: yet was it twelue yeeres in perfecting, and cost in value three hundred Talents: he that vndertooke this worke, was *Cares* the Indian, the scholler of *Lysippus*.

### The riches of

This statue was so vnreasonable great, as it seemed the earth could not long tyme vp-hold it: because, according to *Plinie & Paulus Orosius*, it stode but sixe and fifty yerres, at the end of which time it fell, by reason of a great trembling of the earth. After the fall, and the tyme named by *Plinie*, many went to see this meruailous thing, and few men were found (saith he) that coulde fadome or embrace the great fingers of this statue: so that the very least of the fingers, were bigger the any other statue it selfe.

Yet speaketh he of an hundred other Colosses of lesse quantitie, which likewise were in *Rhodes*, but they are nothing to our purpose: vnlesse some one perhaps will say, because of the one great & the other lesser, the *Rhodians* should be named the *Colossenses* or *Colossians*. Yet that opinion is not approued by *Erasmus*, for he saith that the *Colossians* to whom *S. Paule* wrote, were people of a Citie in *Phrigia*, named *Colossus*.

Returne we then to thys meruailous Colossus, I say that it remained there ruined on the earth a long time, euen vntil Pope *Martin* the first: which was in the yeere six hundred, when the Infidels and the Soldane of Egypt theyr Captaine, came vpon the *Rhodians*, and according as *Platina* writes in the life

### Elder ages.

life of Pope *Martin*, and *Anthonie Sabellicus* in the third part of his booke: they report, that he found the Reliques of this Colossus, and that nine hundred Camels were loden away with the Mettall thereof.

The other Colosses that were in *Rhodes*, and other places, not so great, wee will not speake of them: because in thys discourse, wee must onely intreat on seauen Wonders of the World.

### The third wonder of the world.



OR the third, I think meete to set downe the Piramides of *Egypt*: which in truth, if that which so many learned Historians haue written, may be tearmed trueth, was a thing very admirable. These Piramides were certaine buildings, which began in forme of a Quadrangle, or foure square, & ascended so vp to the highest in large proportion, according to the manner of a poynted Diamond: yet were they of such greatnes and height, containing such & so many stones, and in such perfection, as it is very hard to be set downe, but more hard to cause each one giue credite thereto: not-

### The riches of

withstanding, they are so authorised by Authors both Christians and Gentiles, and them that are the best approoued, as none can deny what they haue written.

These Piramides then are like high Towers, finishing at the top spire and sharpe, the Etimologie of the name, commeth of *Pyr* in Greeke, which is to say, fire: because it seemeth that the highest of these building doe flash out flames of fire.

Amongst all other Piramides, the Historians make particuler mention of three that were in *Egypt*, neere the Cittie of *Memphis*, which at this day is the *Caire*, and the Ile that foundeth *Nilus*, named *Delta*: one of which three, is placed in ranck among the seauen Meruailes of the world, for it is saide, that at the making thereof, continually and dailie laboured, three hundred and three-score thousand men, for the space of twentie yeres together.

Many doe affirme this, and particulerlie *Plinie*, speaking amply thereof, in his thirtie fixe booke and twelfth Chapter, and for hys assuraunce, alleadgeth twelue sounde Authors; Beside, *Diodorus* in his first Booke, *Strabo* in his last booke, *Pomponius Mela* in his first booke, *Herodotus* in his seconde booke, *Amianus* in his second booke, and  
many

### Elder ages.

many other. Some say, that the plot and foundation of this Piramides, spread forth and couered eyght daies iourney of ground: let me leaue to your imagination, what space that may be. Some other say, seauen dayes iourney, but the least yeeldeth to fixe, and as much or rather more in height.

*Plinie* sayth, that each square contained eyght hundred, foure-score and three foote, the stones were of Marble, brought out of *Arabia*, and *Pomponius Mela* saith, that the most part of thē were three foote large. Heereby may we easily gather, that so many thousand men might be employed: some to carry stones, some to hew and cut them, and others to place them, beside the multitude that wrought in the yron workes, and about other necessary occasions.

Of the other Piramides it is thus saide, the least of the two was made by the vanitie of the Kings of *Egypt*, which were the richest in all the world: as well by the fertility of the earth, as also that in this Countrey no person possessed any thing in proper, but the King onely. And this was since the time, that *Ioseph* the sonne of *Iacob* counselled *Pharao*, to preferue the Corne for 7. yeres abundance, regarding the time of famine: during which space, by the meanes of thys  
Corne,

## The riches of

Corne, hee had all the Countreyes his Vassalles. Thinke then whether these Kinges were rich or no, when they made theyr Subjects attend on them like seruants.

And the Historians say, that the Kinges in thys respect caused these Pyramides to be builded, because they would giue to eate to their people that laboured: as also least they should leaue their riches to their successours, for they had rather thus spend it among their people, then any of their heyres should be aduantaged by their death, inheriting theyr goods and money.

It is found also written, that these Pyramides serued for Sepulchers to the Kinges: and who so will consider the multitude of the Hebrew people that serued in Egypt, by whom the Kinges caused to be builded Cities and Fortresses: they will not bee abashed heereat, seeing it is a thing verie certaine, that sixe hundred thousand men, beside great multitude of women and young children, endured the seruitude, all which were imployed and serued in these meruaylous workes.

So then it is no matter of meruaile, howe these buildings should be made, for it is said, that in Turnops, Garlike and Scallions, to maintaine this number of workmen, were spent

## Elder ages.

spent eightene hundred Talents, which valued the price of each daies worke, a Million and four-score thousand Crownes.

*Diodorus* sayth, that all the compasse thereof and very farre about, there was not so much as one little stone, nor apparance that any person had bene there, nor signe of any foundation, but the Grauell verie small and fine as any salte: so that it seemed this Pyramides was there set by the hand of God, and that it was naturally created, the top thereof resembling as if it touched heauen.

If wee set aside the old auncient Bookes, yet shall we find witnesses in our owne later tymes, for *Peter Martyr* of *Millaine*, a man learned, that was Ambassadour for the Princes Catholique, *Don Ferdinand* and *Dame Isabell*, to the Soldane of *Egypt*, in the yeere one thousande, five hundred and one, made a booke of what he had seene & done in his Embassade: therein he reciteth, as if it were by word of mouth, that he sawe these Pyramides, and agreeth with what the auncient Authours haue written. And particularly he speakes of two which hee had seene, that were of incredible height: he sayth, hee measured the squares of one, and found each to be three hundred and fiftene paces, and about thirteene hundred in compasse: that

### The riches of

on euery side, there were such huge great stones, as each one seemed a building of it selfe.

He sayth moreouer, that certaine of hys company got vp on one of them by great labour, and (though in long tyme) they reached the top: saying, that on the verie highest of all was one onelie stone, so great and broade, as thirty men might easily stand vpon it. And when they were belowe, they said they supposed themselues to haue been in a Clowde, they were so high: and they seemed to haue lost the light, their braynes wheeling about and turning downe-warde. Whereby he saith, that the number of people is not to be doubted, nor yet the expence which is saide to be consumed about these things.

### The fourth wonder of the world.



HE fourth Miracle, was that of *Mausolus*, made by *Artemisia*, wife to the said *Mausolus* king of *Caria*, a Prouince of *Asia* the great.

This Queene, according to *Aulus Gellius*, in the tenth booke of his *Att. Nox*: and diuers other Historians, so deereely loued her

### Elder ages.

her husbände, as euerie one sette her downe for a notable example both of loue & chastitie.

The King dying, for hys death she vsed teares and extreame complaints, other then the custome of womē now is: & she would make him a Sepulcher, conformable to the great loue she bare him, & such a one it was, as it is placed among the seauen Wonders of the world.

The stone of all this building was of an excellent Marble, which had the compasse and circuit of four hundred & eleuen foote, and twentie fiue cubits in height: it had about it sixe and twentie pillars of stone, cut with wonderfull cunning. It was open on all sides, hauing Arches of seauenty-three foote wide: and it was made by the handes of the most exquisite work-men that coulde bee found. The part toward the East, was made and grauen by *Scopas*: the North-side, by *Briax*: the South part, by *Timotheus*: and the West by *Leochares*.

The perfection of this worke was such, and the building so faire and sumptuous, as it was called *Mausolus*, after the King for whom it was made: so that all other Sepulchres, that vntil this day haue been builded, for the excellent workmanship of this one,



### The riches of

on euery side, there were such huge great stones, as each one seemed a building of it selfe.

He sayth moreouer, that certaine of hys company got vp on one of them by great labour, and (though in long tyme) they reached the top: saying, that on the verie highest of all was one onelie stone, so great and broade, as thirty men might easily stand vpon it. And when they were bglowe, they said they supposed themselves to haue been in a Clowde, they were so high: and they seemed to haue lost the light, their braynes wheeling about and turning downe-warde. Whereby he saith, that the number of people is not to be doubted, nor yet the expence which is saide to be consumed about these things.

### The fourth wonder of the world.



HE fourth Miracle, was that of *Mausolus*, made by *Artemisia*, wife to the said *Mausolus* king of *Caria*, a Prouince of *Asia* the great.

This Queene, according to *Aulus Gellius*, in the tenth booke of his *Ati. Nox*: and diuers other Historians, so deereely loued her

### Elder ages.

her husbände, as euerie one sette her downe for a notable example both of loue & chastitie.

The King dying, for hys death she vsed teares and extreame complaints, other then the custome of womē now is: & she would make him a Sepulcher, conformable to the great loue she bare him, & such a one it was, as it is placed among the seauen Wonders of the world.

The stone of all this building was of an excellent Marble, which had the compasse and circuit of four hundred & eleuen foote, and twentie five cubits in height: it had about it sixe and twentie pillars of stone, cut with wonderfull cunning. It was open on all sides, hauing Arches of seauenty-three foote wide: and it was made by the handes of the most exquisite work-men that coulde bee found. The part toward the East, was made and grauen by *Scopas*: the North-side, by *Briax*: the South part, by *Timotheus*: and the West by *Leochares*.

The perfection of this worke was such, and the building so faire and sumptuous, as it was called *Mausolus*, after the King for whom it was made: so that all other Sepulchres, that vntil this day haue been builded, for the excellent workmanship of this one,

### The riches of

are likewise called *Mausolea*. Heerof made mention *Plinie* in his thirty-five booke and fifth Chapter, *Pomponius Mela* in his first booke, *Herodotus* and *Strabo* in his seauenth booke, *Aulus Gellius* likewise heerof keepes memorie, and many other Historians beside. It is recorded, that *Artemisia* after the death of her husbände, liued continually in teares and pensiuenes, and that she dyed before her work was finished, hauing drunken in powder the bones of her husbände, which shee caused to be burned for this purpose, and so made him a Sepulchre of her owne body.

### The fift Wonder of the World.



ittle contention needeth about the fift of these Meruailes, for that was the Temple of *Diana*, whom the Gentiles thorow follie adored for a Goddesse: and builded this Temple in the Citty of *Ephesus* in *Asia*, in the Prouince of *Ionia*. *Plinie* in his sixteene booke and thirtie foure Chapter, writing of this Temple, saith, that it contained foure hundred and twenty

### Elder ages.

twentie five foote in length, and two hundred and twentie in breadth. The worke was of such meruailous cunning, as it was two hundred and twentie yeeres in perfecting: and it was builded in a Lake, to preuent the danger of the earth-quaking, on the foundation beeing layde harde powder of coales, and there-vpon wooll, to keepe the place moyst and marshie.

It had an hundred and twentie seauen Colloms of excellent Marble, they beeing each one three-score and tenne foote in height, and euery Collome was caused to be made by a seuerall King of *Asia*, thirtie seauen of them was grauen with meruailous cunning skyll, they all beeing of most choise Marble.

The principall Maister of this worke, according to *Pinie*, was *Dresiphon*, and after *Strabo* in his four-teene booke, *Archiphron*: notwithstanding, this diuersitie of opinion is to be borne withall, considering how long time was required about it, and therefore it had more then one Maister, especially for the tryimming by diuers, & in sundry times.

*Solinus* in hys fourteene Chapter, and *Pomponius Mela* in his first booke, say, that the *Amazones* builded and dedicated thys Temple. Moreouer *Solinus* saith, that when

## The riches of

the puissant King *Xerxes* went to the conquest of *Greece*, and that hee burned all the Temples, yet he reserved this onely.

All Historians doe agree, that the Pythlers of this Temple helde vp the plauncher of wood, so arteficially wrought as was possible to be doone: and that it was couered with Cedar, according to *Plinie* in his sixt booke, and 49. chapter, the Gates & feelings beeing of Cipres. Afterward, a villaine seeing this sumptuous and admirable building, he was desirous to burne it, and so hee did: when beeing taken for thys offence, he confessed he dyd it for no other intent, but to leaue a renowne of hymselfe to the world.

But *Valerius* the great, and *Anulus Gellius* in his second booke say, that to spoyle this villaines desire of renowne, it was forbidden vnder great and greuous paine, that none should write his name; to the ende he might faile of the fame and glory he expected. But thys serued to small purpose, for *Solinus* and *Strabo* say, that he was named *Erostratus*, & of him came the Prouerbe: that when anie one would be famous for a vicious acte, they would say, *This is the renowne of Erostratus*.

Againe, it may bee spoken for a notable thing, that the same day the Temple was burnt, *Alexander* the great was borne, who conquered

## Elder ages.

conquered all *Asia*: Heereof are Authours, *Plutarch* in the life of *Alexander*, and *Cicero* in his seconde Booke of the nature of the Gods, there it is reported in many places, & likewise in the booke of Diuination: and it is said, that while the Temple burned, the Sages prognosticated the destruction of all *Asia*, as afterwarde it happened by *Alexander*.

Some say the Temple was re-edified againe, farre more great and excellent then it was before, and that the Maister of the work was named *Democrates*.

## The sixt Wonder of the World.



Concerning the sixt meruaile, it was the Idoll or Image of *Jupiter Olympus*, which was in his Temple in *Achaia*, betwene the Citties of *Elis* and *Pisa*, the place being named *Olimpia*: and likewise the Temple, because of *Jupiter Olympus*, of whom *Strabo* in his eyght booke, and *Pomponius Mela* in his seconde booke, say, that thys statue or Image which was in the Temple, was renowned, as well for the perfecti-

## The riches of

perfection and admirable workmanship, as also for the greatnesse thereof.

It was made of Porphire, some say Iuory; by the hande of *Phidias*, the most excellent Engrauer and Image-maker that euer was.

*Plinie* in hys thirty five and thirtie sixe bookes, makes mention of it, so doe manie other beside.

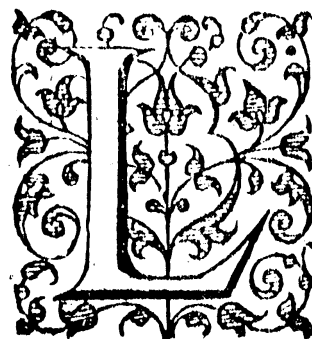
*Strabo* sayth, the excellencie thereof was in the greatnesse: and that which makes it more admirable, is, that it was of Porphiry, cut in an infinite number of peeces.

It is saide, that *Phidias* was toucht with one onely imperfection, which was, that hee had not well compassed the proportion of the Image with the Temple, because it was in such sort placed, and so huge, as when one considered what might be the height thereof, if he were vnderneath vpon hys feete, he would imagine nothing more could be contained within the Temple. Notwithstanding, the renowne of this Image was highly aduanced, and made the Temple more known then otherwise it would haue beene: because in that place was the sports and Games called *Olimpia*, & hence it came, that they accounted the yeeres by *Olimpiades*, whereof they made ~~five yeeres in five~~ yeeres. The games were first instituted by *Hercules*, after-

## Elder ages.

afterward when they had left them off, they were restored and re-established by *Emonies*, after some Authours, by *Sphyron*, four or five yeeres after the destruction of *Troy*, according to *Eusebius*, & there beginneth the yeere of the first *Olimpiade*.

## The seauenth Wonder of the World.



Asly, for the seauenth wonder, some say that it was the Tower in the Ile of *Pharos*, neere to the Cittie of *Alexandria* in *Egipt*. *Pharos* was a little Ile long and straite, seated on the coast of *Egipt*, & directly against the mouth of *Nylus*, which in times past, as saith *Pomponius Mela* in his second booke, and *Plinie* in his fift, was altogether inclosed with firme Lande: and afterwarde, to the times of the selfe same Authours, it was embraced wyth the mayne Sea, saue onely a bridge, wherby they passed from the one Ile to the other.

In this firme Land is the great Cittie of  
M *Alexan-*

## The riches of

*Alexandria*, builded by *Alexander* the great, which *Cittie* was afterwarde a Colonie to *Iulius Caesar*.

In this Ile called *Pharos*, after the name of a great Pilot to *Menelaus*, who was there buried: the Kings of *Egipt* caused to be builded a Tower of Marble, meruailous in height and work-manship, vpon a Mountaine enuironed with water. The labour thereon bestowed was such, as it cost cyght hundred Talents, which value foure hundred and four-score thousand Crownes, according to the computation of *Budaus*: and it was builded for no other purpose, then to alight a fire in the night on the top thereof, for guyde and direction to the shypes that came to take port there.

Thys Tower, according to the most great opinion, was builded by *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, King of *Egipt*, and the chiefe Architect that made it, was named *Sistrates*, as we are certified by *Plinie* in his fve and thirty Booke.

*Cesar* in his Comentaries, greatly commendeth the height & worke of thys Tower, and sayth it was called *Pharos*, taking name of the Ile: so saith *Amianus Marcellinus* in his first booke, treating of the Historie of thys Tower, and *Solinus* in his *Poly-*  
*histor*,

## Elder ages.

*histor*, in the end of the thirty foure Chapter, that al Towers which were made afterward, were named *Pharos*, after this one: as was the *Pharos* of *Messina*, and else where. Againe I thinke, that the fires which are ordinarily carried in Ships, to guide them in the night from others, by thys occasion, are named *Pharos*.

Thus thys Tower is the last of these seauen VVonders, albeit that by many it is not placed among the number of them: but in sted thereof is named the high grounded Gardens of Babilon, whereof already wee haue spoken.

*Lactantius Firmianus*, holdeth so, & saith that these Gardens were vpon the Arches and Towers, admirable in greatnes, with a number of Fountaines: the forme of which building is amply set downe by *Diodorus* the *Scicilian*.

*Celio* the *Rhodian*, discoursing on the seauen Wonders, agrees not that this seauenth is the Tower of *Pharos*, or the high hanging Gardens: but the Obelisque of *Semiramis*, which was made after the same fashion and structure of the Piramides, for it began so in a Quadrangle, and finished in a sharpe point: nor was there any difference between the Obelisque and the Piramides, but thae  
M 2 the

### The riches of.

the Obelisque was onely of one peece, and therefore could be nothing so high as the Pyramides. It is found written, that certaine of them were so great as Towers, and of a very faire stone: there is one at this day in *Rome*, named *Cæsars Needle*, which was brought out of *Egipt*, and is a very meruailous thing to beholde, as well for the greatnesse and to consider the manner howe it was brought thether.

Of the Obelisque of *Semiramis*, which *Calio* (as I haue said) numbred amongst the seauen Meruailes, it is iustified in wryting, that it was an hundred & fifty foote high, as also four and twenty foote broad in a quadrangle, so that the whole compasse thereof was ninety foote. And this stone so beeing whole & sound, was taken from the Mountaines in *Armenia*, and by the commaundement of *Semiramis* brought into *Babylon Caldea*: but in trueth when we consider how it was drawne, carried and lifted vp, it seemeth altogether a matter incredible, if the tymes of antiquitie had not like thinges or more strange, whereof we are truly certified by Authours worthy of credite, and other very great Obeliskes, which the Kings of *Egipt* cause to be made. *Plinie* in his sixt booke, eyght and ninth chapters, shewes the maner of

### Elder ages.

of drawing these stones forth of the Quarries and Mines of stone. Of these Pyramides, Obeliskes, Statues and Colosses, maketh mention the learned *Polyphius*, in the beginning of his *Hypne-rotomachia*.

#### Of the great Treasure found in Pouilla.



IN the time of *Robert Guiscard*, in *Pouilla* was found a statue of Marble, which had about the head in manner of a Garlande, a circle of brasle, wherein was engrauen these Latine wordes.

*Calendis Mai, oriente Sole,  
aurum caput habebo.*

Which is to say, *In the Calends of Maie, at the rising of the Sunne, I shall haue a heade of golde.* *Robert* searched long to know the signification of these wordes, yet coulde hee not find any one to instruct him in the true vnderstanding: vntill at last there was a *Sarracen*, well skilled in the Magique Arte, being prisoner to *Robert*, hauing first demaunded his liberty in recompence of the interpretation, he offered to disclose the wordes written on the statue. His deliuerance being graunted by the Duke *Guiscard*, he de-

## The riches of

clared them in this manner, to wit. On the day of the Calendes of May, at the rising of the Sun, he obserued and marked the place where the shadow of the statues heade finished on the ground, and there he commaunded thē to dig very deepe, by which meanes should be vnderstoode the meaning of the word.

*Robert* caused a deepe digging to bee made in the appointed place, where in little while was discovered and founde a mightie masse of Treasure, which gaue him good & principall ayde in his meruailous enterprises. And for the *Saracen*, beside other recompences he receiued of *Robert*: the recouery of his liberty was the most ioyfull thing, which in al the world could happen to him.

These three last discourses, were translated out of the diuers Lessons of *Pierre Messie*, and *Antonie du Verdier Sieur de Vauprunaz*.

### *An aduertisement to the Reader.*

**A** Man can hardly haue knowledge of the estate of the *Romaine* Empire, nor likewise of the Kingdomes, Signories and principalities that are in *Greece* and *Asia*: vnlesse he vnderstande their moneyes, manners and behauiour in speech, which hath bred heere to-

## Elder ages.

heer-to-fore a generall error and confusion. For they that haue written an hundred times Sestertiaes, meant and signified an hundred times an hundred thousand Sestertiaes: the which custome and kinde of speeche, hath brought the Interpreters and Translatours of good Authours, since within a thousande yeeres, into great doubt and error.

There were some that imagined and thought them to be the same indeede, and therefore spake thereof indifferently: others there were that either vnderstood them not, or else could not comprehend thē, and so by reason of their weakenes & doubting, there hath ensued very great difference and alteration.

But the verie trueth is, that this manner of speech came in vse, by abbreviation of the language: for when they woulde signifie a great sum, to cut short the word, they would say an hundred times Sestertiaes: in sted of saying, an hundred times an hundred thousand Sestertiaes. And foure hundred tymes Sestertiaes, in sted of four hundred times an hundred thousande: twelue times Sestertiaes, meaning twelue thousande Sestertiaes. &c.

To

## The riches of

To know summarily the declaration and meaning of the summes contained in the Histories: I haue according to the account of Budæus, gathered the notes, and abridged them as followeth, to be known after our owne English money, or after the Value of the French Crownes.



**THE** *As*, valueth foure small French Deniers, not so much as an English farthing.

This *As*, is the very least peece of coyne or currant Money that is.

In signification according to the Latine, it is taken for a pound weight, consisting of twelue ounces.

In diuision of solid thinges, as of Lande or inheritance, it is likewise takē for the whole part or portion.

There is required fixe *Sextans* to make or value an *As*.

A *Sextan* is a coyne lesse then that which is called a *Quadran* by the third part.

It likewise is a certaine poyse or weight, being two ounces, after some called *Obolus*, after other, the sixt part of a pound.

It is the sixt part of any measure, summe or quantity, that is deuided into 12. parts.

It is sometime likewise taken for 2. inches.

Also

## Elder ages.

Also the sixt parte of *Iugerum*, which is so much ground as one yoke of Oxen wyll eare in a day. It containes in length, two hundred and forty foote, and in bredth one hundred and twenty foote, which multiplied, riseth to 28800.

It may bee vsed for our English Acre of ground, which neuerthelesse containeth more, &c. or for a furlong.

*Obolus* is also a small peece of Coyne, but variable, according to the Coūtry: in *France* it is a little brasie peece, the sixt parte of a Souse: with vs in England it is a half-penny. Yet *Iunius* taketh it for a penny and farthing of our money.

It is also a weight containing three Carrets, that is, halfe a Scruple.

It is sometime vsed as *Obolus terra*: fyue foote in breadth and tenne in length, which containes fiftie foote square.

A *Quadran*, in coyne is a brasen piece called *Triunx* or *Teruntius*, the fourteenth part of *Denarius*, or as wee in England count, the fourth parte of a penny, which is our farthing.

It is the fourth part of an *As*, that is three ounces, and a quarter.

Also the fourth part of any nūber or measure: or three inches.

N

It



### The riches of

It is vsed diuers waies, as *Quadrans opere Col*, the fourth part of adaites work.

*Ex quadrante heredem facere. Ulpian*, to make heire of the fourth part.

*Quadrans vini. Cels.* sixe ounces of Wine, after *Budeus*. After Physitians foure ounces and a halfe.

Four Quadrans or Quadrins, value an *As*.

The *Libella* or little booke, as it is tearmed, is a coyne likewise valuing one *As*.

Of this coyne there were two sorts, one the tenth part of *Sestertius*, another the tenth part of *Denarius*.

Of English money it is no more thē three farthings.

It is taken some time for a pound weight. *Sesquiobolus* valueth not halfe a Souse french.

It is diuersly taken in other Countreyes: but in England it is likewise no more then three farthings.

Also it is a poyse containing three parts of a Scruple.

The little *Sestertius* valueth ten *Deniers* & a halfe.

This coyne was among the *Romaines*, whereof *Denarius* contained foure, and is so called, *quasi Semitertius*: for it contained two and a halfe of the brasen coyne called *As*, and is marked with this figure *H. S.*

Of

### Elder ages.

Of English money it is estimated woorth two pence, I meane the little *Sestertius*.

The *Drachma* valueth three french Soufes or Sols, whereof there be three-score in a French Crowne.

It is otherwise called three Shillings and sixe pence, of this peece there is mention made in the Gospell of *S. Mathew*.

This *Drachma* is a coyne figured with a Bullocke, counterpoyling an olde sterling Groate of eyght pence to the ounce.

It was diuersly taken by the name of *Solidus* amongst the *Romaines*: sometimes for a coyne of brasle containing twelue ounces, a shylling: sometime for *Drachma* in siluer.

*Aureus solidus* in *Alexanders* tyme, was two Drammes of gold, afterward, in the time of *Iustinian*, sixe of them made an ounce: they being of the weight of our olde English Nobles.

After *Aeginea Iun.* a shilling. *Attica Iun.* seauen pence. *Auri.* twelue siluer Drammes, that is, an ounce and a halfe of siluer.

The *Sicle* valueth two *Drachmaes*.

It is a coyne in value about foure English Groates, when eyght went to an ounce.

*Siclus Hebraicus, vel argenteus*, according to *Iun.* was two shillings foure pence.

N 2

It

### The riches of

It is also a weight beeing halfe an ounce in poyse.

The *Didrachma*, valueth two of the former *Drachmaes*.

The *Denier* valueth foure Sestertiaes, which according to some, are woorth three shyllings sixe pence.

It was a dayes wages for a Labourer, as it is sayd in the twenty Chapter of Saint *Mathew*.

After the Latine, *Denarius* is an olde penne, worth tenne peeces of siluer, or tenne *Asses*.

According to some other Countries, it is reckoned worth eyght pence.

The word interpreted after our English, is vsed for a penny of our common coyne.

*Iunius* saith, it is a coyne as much as eyght pence of our coyne.

The Romaine penny likewise, was worth foure Sestertiaes, and it went in pay for ten *Asses*.

Of it were three sorts: one, the sixt parte of an ounce, which was more by the thirde part then the Greeke *Drachma*.

Another was, the seauenth parte of an ounce, weighing a *Dramme*, & the seauenth part thereof, and twentie and foure went to a pounce.

The

### Elder ages.

The third was the eight part of an ounce, equall to the Greeke *Dramme*: in value a sterling Groate, when 8. went to an ounce.

The *Sportula* valueth an hundred *Quadrans* or *Quadrines*.

After the *Romaines*, they termed it ten Sestertiaes, which they vsed to bestowe in a small drinking or banquet, on such as came to salute them.

After our English account, by our farthing: it is worth two shyllings & a penny.

The *Mina* valueth an hundred *Drachmaes*.

These hundred *Drachmaes* are of our old sterling money, three and thirtie shyllinges and foure pence.

After others account, which take *Denarius Rommus*, which is all one with the *Drachma*: whereby they reckon it to be woorth fifty eyght shillings and foure pence.

It is also takē for a poyse of weight, weighing twelue ounces and a halfe, so that it is more then the Romaine pound by 4. *Drachmaes*.

It is likewise a measure of ground, contayning one hundred and twenty two foote in length, and as manie in breadth.

Ten thousand Sestertiaes, or tenne great Sestertiaes, amount to two hundred and

### *The riches of*

fifty Crowns of the Crowne, the best French Crowne next the Sun Crowne.

A thousand Sestertiaes make twenty five Crownes French, which is five pound sterling of our English money, wherby the rest may easily be valued.

The *Myriade* valueth 10000. Crownes.

Twenty thousande Sestertiaes, come to five hundred Crownes.

Forty thousande Sestertiaes, amount to a thousand Crownes.

A hundred Sestertiaes, that is to say, an hundred thousand, doe value two thousand five hundred French Crownes.

Two hundred Sestertiaes, are five thousand Crownes.

Eyght hundred Sestertiaes, come to twenty thousand Crownes.

A thousand great Sestertiaes, make fyue and twenty thousand Crownes.

Twelue times Sestertiaes, are thirty thousand Crownes.

Fortie times Sestertiaes, make an hundred thousand Crownes.

A hundred times Sestertiaes, value two hundred and fiftie thousand Crownes.

A thousand times Sestertiaes, amount to two Millions, and 500. thousand Crownes.

Ten thousand times Sestertiaes, are five and  
twen-

### *Elder ages.*

twenty Millions.

Twenty thousand times Sestertiaes, come to fifty Millions.

A Talent of Gold, valueth sixe hundred Crownes.

Ten Talents, are two hundred and fortie thousand Sestertiaes, which come to sixe thousand Crownes.

Twenty Talents, are foure hundred and foure-score thousand Sestertiaes, which amount to twelue thousand Crownes.

Fifty Talents, are twelue times Sestertiaes, that is to say, twelue hundred thousand, which value thirty thousand Crownes.

An hundred Talents, are foure and twentie times Sestertiaes, beeing three-score thousand Crownes.

Five hundred Talents, are six-score times Sestertiaes, beeing three hundred thousand Crownes.

A thousand Talents, are tweluescore times Sestertiaes, which come to sixe hundred thousand Crownes.

Foure thousande Talents, are nine hundred & sixtie times Sestertiaes, which make two Millions and foure thousand Crownes.

Tenne thousande Talents, are two thousande and foure hundred tymes Sestertiaes, which amounteth to sixe Millions.

Fiftie

### The riches of

Fifty thousand Talents, are twelue thousand tymes *Sestertiae*, which come to thirty Millions.

An hundred thousand Talents, are foure and twenty thousand tymes *Sestertiae*, which amount to three-score Millions. &c.

*To make a brieft account of our English money, from the small pennie, to the pounce of twentie shillings, I thought it necessarie, for helpe in the former great summes.*

**A** Penny is the least coine among vs, saue the halfe penny, now vsed.

Foure pence make a Groate.

Three Groates make a Shilling.

Fiue Shillings, a Crowne English, or an ounce Troy.

Sixe Shillings eyght pence, a Noble.

Thirteene Shillings four pence, a Marke.

Twentie Shillings, a pound tale, &c.

And by these names all summes of money are commonly reckoned with vs.

We vsed to call our Siluer coine sterling: because in one quarter it had the picture of the bird, which we call a Stare or Starling.

The Gold coynes, may without any great errour be valued after the rate of our Angels, except where any notable difference is.

### Elder ages.

is. The *Romaine* Siluer coyned tyll *Vespasian* raigne, is iustly valued at fiue shillings, three pence halfe penny the ounce Troy: but for the speedier supputation, I allot vnto it sixteene Groates, making no great account of the halfe-penny, which is otherwise some-what supplied.

Other siluer coynes may be valued at the same rate, sauing that the latter *Romaine* coine is a little baser then the rest.

### Of Measures for Corne and other things.

**T**HE *Mina* measure, containeth sixe Bushelles.

The *Medimnum*, after *Budaus*, containeth two *Amphoras*, which is almost two Bushels of our measure English.

The *Amphora*, containeth eyght *Congios*, and fortie eyght *Sextaries*, which is as much as nine Gallons of our English measure.

*Amphora Atticus* containeth thirty Gallons and a halfe.

The *Congius* containeth sixe *Sextaries*, which is of our English measure a Gallon & a Pynte.

The *Sextarius* is a measure, whereby (ac-

O

cor-

## The riches of

according to *Budaus*) all other Measures may be made, and certaine tryall by weight and measure.

The *Romaine Sextane*, containeth of wine or Wheate two pound *Romane*, that is foure and twenty ounces: a pounce and a halfe of *Haber du poise* weight, lesse then the *Paris* pynt by eyght ounces.

Ye may try it following *Glareans* rule, by making a measure foure inches long, by squire three inches deepe, & as many broad, which is the true *Sextarius*.

According to this account, it is iust our pynt English, and a halfe: for in our Wine pinte is but sixteene ounces.

Physitions asigne but eyghtene ounces, or at the vttermost twentie to *Sextarius*: & then it is but two or four ounces more then our pynt.

*Sextarius* (after *George Agricola*,) containeth two *Hemina*, one pounce measure and eyght ounces, that is, twenty ounces or inch measures.

*Sextarius* is in weight of Oyle, sixteene ounces, five drammes, and one scruple: of Wine fifteene ounces and an halfe, two *Siliquas*, and two third parts of a graine.

The *Hemina* containeth nine ounces & two *Quartarios*, that is, three quarters of a pint.

*Quartarius*

## Elder ages.

*Quartarius* is the fourth part of *Sextarius*, containing two *Acebatula*, a quarter of a pounce.

*Siliqua*, is the Scruple, whereof three make a Dramme, & is now called a Coraet, vsed of finers of Gold and siluer.

The *Greeke Tunne* and *Romaine*, agreeth with the Vessell of *Paris*.

A pynte is the least measure that hath a peculier name with vs in England.

Two of them make a Quart.

Two Quarts a pottle.

Two Pottles a Gallon.

Of these are the greatest Measures, which for Ale, Beere and Wine be indifferent.

The Firkin of Ale holdeth eight Gallons.

Of Beere nine gallons.

The Kilderkin of Ale sixteene gallons.

Of Beere eyghtene gallons.

The Barrell of Ale thirty two gallons.

Of Beere thirtie-fixe.

Of VVine but thirtie one and a halfe.

The Wine Tierse holdeth forty two Gallons.

The Hogshead sixtie-three.

The Tertian eyghty-foure.

The Pype or Malmesie Butte, one hundred and twenty fixe.

The Tun two hundred and 56. gallons.

*The riches of*

In the measure for Graiue, two Gallons  
make a pecke.

Four Pecks, a Bushell or Strike.

Four Bushells, a Cowmbe or Cowme, a  
Cornock, a Rafor.

Two Cowmes make a quarter.

And for the playner declaration of sinaller  
measures, I suppose three quarters of a pint  
to be a pound in measure, deuided into 12.  
ounces, euery ounce according to the Gold-  
smithes assise: which pounce containeth of  
pure Oyle a pound. &c.

FINIS. *A. M.*

